

## NOW BEFORE GRAND JURY

Charge of Alleged Attempted Bribery in Standard Oil Case.

## PETIT JURORS SUMMONED

Findlay Met: That Found Against the Company in the Recent Trial Appear Before the Inquisition—General Intelligence of the Buckeye State.

Findlay, O., Nov. 14.—An adjourned session of the grand jury was called here to investigate charges of alleged attempted bribery of a number of members of the jury which sat in the probate court recently during the prosecution of the Standard Oil case.

All the members of the jury who sat in the trial of the case in which a verdict was rendered finding the Standard Oil company guilty of the violation of the Valentine antitrust law, have been summoned and interrogated by the grand jury. While the utmost secrecy is maintained, Prosecutor David, who conducted the prosecution of the Standard Oil case, is directing the grand jury investigation and stated that all rumors in connection with the alleged attempted bribery would be gone into thoroughly. It is expected that the investigation will be concluded and that the grand jury will make its report late this afternoon.

## Principles of Anti-Saloon League.

Columbus, O., Nov. 14.—Resolutions adopted by the convention of the Ohio Anti-Saloon league endorse the action of the last general assembly; demand the passage of a county local option law at the next session; endorse the idea of women suffrage in local option elections, and demand the enactment of such a law; commend congress for the appropriation for a temperance post exchange; approve the Littlefield-Dolliver measure preventing the shipping of liquors into dry territory, and congratulate Governor Harris for his stand on moral issues, both as lieutenant governor and now as acting governor of the state.

## Gets Ohio Evidence.

Columbus, O., Nov. 14.—Information developed by the prosecutions against the Standard Oil company in Ohio during the past decade will be used in ouster suits brought against the Waters-Pierce Oil company in Texas. J. P. Lightfoot, assistant attorney general of Texas, conferred with members of Attorney General Ellis' office and went over the records of the supreme court. When Mr. Lightfoot left for St. Louis he had in his possession transcripts of the evidence presented and certified copies of the proceedings in all the litigation against the Standard and its constituent companies.

## Alleged Overcharges by Officials.

Columbus, O., Nov. 14.—The report of the examination of the county officers' records of Fulton county, which was filed with the state bureau of uniform accounting by E. A. Dover and C. A. Klobb, examiners of the bureau, recounts many instances in which the officials have made overcharges. The fees are for the most part concerned in an interpretation of cost in indexing, keeping journals, making abstracts and certified copies of papers and paying fees in lunacy and epilepsy cases.

## Files Suit for \$20,000.

Marysville, O., Nov. 14.—Burton Dewitt, a farm laborer, sued his employer, Edward W. Moore, one of the wealthiest farmers in Union county, for \$20,000, charging the alienation of the affections of his young wife. Dewitt charges Moore with sending him to distant portions of the farm to work to get rid of him. A previous suit on the same grounds was withdrawn several months ago.

## Ohioan Made No Defense.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 14.—E. E. Clark of Columbus, O., arrested here two weeks ago after a desperate fight with officers, charged with passing forged checks on the Merchants' Savings and Trust company and carrying concealed weapons, was sentenced to serve four years in the Western Pennsylvania penitentiary. Clark offered no defense and pleaded guilty.

## Charge Against D. A. Wilson.

Columbus, O., Nov. 14.—D. A. Wilson, superintendent of the Acme Secret service, of Cincinnati, was arrested here by officers from Blanchester, Clinton county, where he is wanted on a charge of giving liquor to Harrison Kelsay, a minor. Wilson with five other men have been doing work in Clinton county for the Anti-Saloon league.

## Gale Wrecks Shipping.

Quebec, Nov. 14.—A fierce gale accompanied by snow, raging in the Gulf for the past two days, has played havoc with shipping and strewn portions of the coast on both sides of the river with wreckage of schooners and other small craft.

## Robber Escaped.

Chillicothe, O., Nov. 14.—The store and postoffice of M. W. Patterson at Adelphi was robbed. Registered letters, money and stamps amounting to \$50, were secured. The store of M. S. Partee was robbed of jewelry and the safe of the Building and Loan company was cracked and a small amount of money taken. The robbers escaped.

## Governor Grants Reprieve.

Columbus, Nov. 14.—Governor Harris granted a reprieve to Frank Caster, the murderer of Policeman Dan Davis

of Columbus, who is in the apex of the penitentiary under sentence of death. The electrocution was set for November 22, but by executive clemency Caster's lease on life is extended to January 25. His attorneys, Judge Ulric Sloane and Erastus Lloyd, will present the case to the state board of pardons and will also file petition in error in the supreme court of the United States. A delegation of prominent citizens of Flint, Mich., the home of Caster, called on Governor Harris and interceded for the condemned man.

## Art Store Robbed.

Cincinnati, Nov. 14.—S. Mattar & Brother, dealers in oriental rugs and art objects reported to the police that burglars entered their store and stole \$5000 worth of goods. Much costly chinaware was left unharmed, although the robbers apparently had to use extra care to avoid stepping on it. Mr. Mattar said he believed the theft was committed by some one who knew all about the stock and its value, as only the most valuable articles were taken and others were not disturbed by the robbers.

## Children Cremated.

Martins Ferry, O., Nov. 14.—Two lives were lost and the village of Richland, near here, was practically wiped out by a fire which was caused by an explosion of gas. Two children of a foreign miner were burned to death in the flames which swept over the place aided by a brisk wind. The village has no fire department.

## In Second Degree.

Columbus, O., Nov. 14.—Andrew J. Taylor was convicted of murder in the second degree. Taylor was accused of cutting the throat of Amanda Chinn, June 24, at her home. She died a few hours after in a hospital. The verdict carries with it life imprisonment in the penitentiary.

## Goes to Electric Chair.

Springfield, O., Nov. 14.—Albert Davis, colored, was sentenced to be electrocuted March 12. Davis was convicted of murdering his sweetheart, Hazel Reed, May 21. He asked the girl to marry him, and she refused. Davis is the first man sentenced to death from Clark county.

## Flames Attack Flour Mill.

Columbus, O., Nov. 14.—Fire destroyed the brick flour mill of C. W. Arnold at Groveport, a suburb. Loss \$6000, no insurance.

## OFFICIAL REPORTS

### Mailed to Persons Who Protest Against Discharge of Negroes.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The war department mails are heavy with letters about a discharge without honor of the three companies of the Twenty-fifth colored infantry. Most of these originate in Massachusetts, but nearly every section of the country is represented. They can be of no avail now, it is said, because the action was taken by direction of the president, who alone can relieve the soldiers. Some of the communications, according to the department, reveal ignorance of important facts connected with the case, so Acting Secretary Oliver has ordered the printing in pamphlet form of the report of Colonel Bixby, who made the original investigation into the rioting at Brownsville last August by some of the members of the Twenty-fifth infantry, as well as the further report of Inspector General Garlington, and these pamphlets will be supplied to the correspondents.

### Naples, Nov. 14.—On information furnished by New York detectives, the police of this city have foiled a dastardly plot of anarchists from Paterson, N. J., to assassinate King Victor Emmanuel and the Duke and Duchess of Aosta and his cousin. The police arrested Gabriel Lanzetta and a man known to be Lanzetta's cousin, but whose name is not known, as suspects. They recently arrived in this city from Paterson and immediately a warning from New York detectives was received by the police department here.

### Trial of Harry Thaw.

New York, Nov. 14.—District Attorney Jerome said that the trial of Harry Thaw would be moved for the first week in December. He stated that the judge who would try the case had not been decided upon, but that it probably would be heard, before Recorder Goff in the court of general sessions. Mr. Jerome said that he would conduct the prosecution and would be assisted by Assistant District Attorney Garvin.

### In Second Round.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 14.—George Mennie (Jimmy Burns) of Chicago, knocked out Charlie Neary of Milwaukee in the second round of what was to have been a twenty-round go.

## MORE HARM THAN GOOD

Odell on President's Interference in New York Election.

## FORMER GOVERNOR TALKS

Sharply Criticizes the Management of the Republican Campaign, Claiming the Result Leaves the Party in Bad Shape—Other News of the World of Politics.

New York, Nov. 14.—Former Governor B. B. Odell, ex-chairman of the Republican state committee, was questioned here about the recent campaign in New York.

"What do you think of the result of the election?" Mr. Odell was asked. "I would hardly call it satisfactory from a Republican standpoint," he replied. "It seems to me it leaves our party in bad shape with an important national campaign coming on. I am greatly concerned over the future. The Republican party is not united as it ought to be."

"What do you think of the management of the Republican campaign?" "It was the most assinine policy I ever knew. As a result we have only elected the head of our ticket. All the rest have been Democrats. There is no reason for this. We might just as well have elected our entire ticket. As things stand it looks very much like a Democratic victory."

"In what particular was the campaign mismanaged?" "Why, the Republicans made no campaign at all and no canvass. The bulk of the work was put on Mr. Hughes' shoulders. President Roosevelt's interference in the election did more harm than good."

Mr. Odell said that Mr. Hearst was greatly strengthened as a political factor by his campaign and that while he might not be elected president he was now a man to be reckoned with in the future. He said that a combination of Bryan and Hearst would be a hard one for the Republicans to beat. "I believe," said Mr. Odell, "that with intelligent management the entire Republican state ticket could have been elected."

Asked what he thought of the efforts to save the Republican state ticket by having the void ballots counted, Mr. Odell said: "I don't believe that any of the candidates wants anything unfair done. No attempt to count in the Republican candidates will be tolerated."

### Vote of Hamilton County.

Cincinnati, Nov. 14.—The official canvass of the vote of Hamilton county at the recent election shows a total vote of \$4,109, Carmi Thompson for secretary of state, with 48,216, leading Republican vote. In the first district, comprising half the county, Nicholas Longworth was re-elected to congress by a plurality of 1577 and a clear majority over all of 6074, while Thompson carried the county by 7119. By a plurality of 507 the Democrats elected their candidate for county infirmity director, but the Republicans won all the other offices by pluralities of from 385 to 719. For their highest candidate the Socialists cast 2757 votes, while the highest vote received by any of the judicial candidates on the Citizens' Municipal ticket was 2684.

### Counts the Votes.

Rio Grande City, Tex., Nov. 14.—The official count of the election returns was made here by the commissioners' court, and Democratic candidates were declared elected. There was no demonstration and no one carried weapons except the authorized officers. Rangers occupied the hallway of the courthouse while the count progressed. A movement has been started to raise \$2000 reward for the arrest of the assassins of Judge Welch. The governor has offered a reward of \$250. It is reported that many arrests have been made on the Mexican side of the river.

### Subsidiary Shortage.

St. Louis, Nov. 14.—Secret Service Chief Wilkie and Assistant United States Treasurer Bantz arrived from Washington, and it is believed they will go before the federal grand jury and testify concerning their investigations into the subsidiary shortage. It is said that between thirty and forty subpoenas have been issued for witnesses to appear and testify.

### Girl Killed by Hunter.

Columbus, Ind., Nov. 14.—Myrtle, the seven-year-old daughter of William Neal, who resides near this city, was shot and killed near her home by an unknown hunter. Her little one had gone to the rural free delivery box, which is a quarter of a mile from the residence, and was shot in the left temple.

### Friend of the Poor.

Chicago, Nov. 14.—Sister Maria Jilia, founder and Mother Superior of St. Vincent's orphan asylum in this city, who gained an international reputation in religious circles because of her benevolence and assistance to the poor, died at the orphanage of pneumonia after an illness of a few days.

## AGREEMENT

Reached Between the Railroad Companies and Employees.

New York, Nov. 14.—The New York, New Haven and Hartford and New York Central roads came to an agreement with committees representing the firemen of the two roads affecting the status of the men on the new electric locomotives, and the adjustment committee of the Erie locomotive engineers announced it had come to an agreement with the officials. The firemen's committee will confer further with the New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford officials concerning increased wages and shorter hours.

After the first session of the engineers' adjustment committee with Manager A. J. Stone at the offices of the Erie railroad it was announced that a settlement had been reached with the engineers on a mileage instead of a per diem basis. As there are 18 divisions in the system and about 300 different rates to be adjusted, the committee's session with Manager Stone may occupy at least a month.

## Big Four Switchmen.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 14.—A committee of four men representing the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railroad switchmen on the Cincinnati division held a conference with General Manager Van Winkle here. When seen after the conference, Mr. Van Winkle said: "The men did not make any demands for an increase in wages. Last Saturday the railroad men were granted a four cents an hour and these men came here with a request to be remembered when an increase in wages was in sight. They had no demands to make of the management."

## AT A CROSSING

Four Men Fatally Injured by a Passenger Train.

New Castle, Pa., Nov. 14.—One man was instantly killed and three were probably fatally injured when a fast eastbound passenger train on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad crashed into a wagon heavily loaded with saw logs on a grade crossing at Edenburg, Pa., six miles west of this city. After colliding with the wagon, the train left the tracks and ran into the Edenburg flouring mill, demolishing the building.

## Shot Four Men.

Huntington, Wyo., Nov. 14.—Wesley Hardway, a gang boss, was instantly killed and three negro workmen badly wounded by Fred Adkins, 19, on the deep water railroad, under construction in Wyoming county. Adkins was passing the spot where a blast was set off and the fragments of stone from the blast showered about him, enraging him so that he emptied his revolver at the workmen, killing one and injuring three. He fled to the hills and has not been captured.

## Boer Insurrection Spreads.

Cape Town, Nov. 14.—According to the latest information received here, the colony has been invaded by two new parties of Boer free booters in addition to the men operating under Ferreira. The police have had an ineffectual brush with the Ferreira party near Uptington.

## Aged Pair Broken.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Jacob Steen died at the home of his granddaughter here. He and his brother, Walter, of Syracuse, who was at his bedside when he passed away, were the oldest twins in the United States. The Steens were born May 19, 1861, in Florida, N. Y.

## Fray in Mott Street.

New York, Nov. 14.—In the presence of scores of men and women hurrying through Mott street, Enrico Pavone shot and killed Nunzio Legato. Pavone, who was arrested, claims that the killing was justified, as Legato had represented himself as the agent of the "Black Hand" society and demanded \$500, and would have killed him had he not fired first. A revolver, fully loaded was found on Legato's body. Pavone later told a coroner he shot Legato because the latter had threatened to kill him unless he went to Ellis Island and swore that a woman who was detained there is his wife. He said Legato wanted to get the woman into this country for several purposes, and he refused to have any part in the affair. Pavone was held without bail.

## Taft in Texas.

Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 14.—Secretary Taft and his party, who are on a tour of inspection of the army posts of the southwest, passed through here en route to San Antonio. The secretary was met by a delegation of city and federal officials and members of the Fort Worth Roosevelt club. He declined to wear a badge of the club on the ground that his tour is in no sense political, and to do so would be improper.

## Death List Increasing.

Chicago, Nov. 14.—More victims of the Baltimore and Ohio train wreck at Woodville, Ind., are dying in Chicago hospitals. The list of 46 dead will be swelled by a number of others. Of the 123 victims taken to the hospital, only 50 were able to leave. Many of the 78 remaining are in such condition from injury, exposure and shock that their lives are despaired of.

## EXCLUSION OF JAPANESE

Metcalfe Sounds Sentiment of People of California.

## FAVOR SEPARATE SCHOOLS

Secretary to Report to the President That Treaty With Japan Prohibits Discrimination—Says Federal Courts Will Declare California Law Unconstitutional.

San Francisco, Nov. 14.—Secretary Metcalfe before leaving for Washington confided to a few intimate friends, it is said, that the sentiment of the people of San Francisco, if not the whole state, was opposed to allowing Japanese or Chinese children to mingle freely with Caucasian children in the public schools and that it was likely that the statute providing for Asiatic children to be taught in separate schools would be strengthened at the coming session of the legislature. The secretary said further that it was his opinion as a lawyer that the treaty between the United States and Japan guaranteed to the children of Japanese residing in this country the right to an education in the public schools without discrimination and on an equal footing with the children of the most favored nations, and that he would so report to President Roosevelt.

It was Mr. Metcalfe's further opinion that the word "Mongolian," strictly interpreted, meant natives of Mongolia; that the Japanese could not be brought under that designation and that the federal courts would declare the state law unconstitutional.

## Story Not Confirmed.

Washington, Nov. 14.—No confirmation of the Victoria report that two Russian converted cruisers had been sunk by a Japanese destroyer in the neighborhood of the Seal Islands can be had at the state department or the Russian and Japanese embassies here. Unofficial reports are to the effect that there has been much friction between the Russian guards patrolling the coal rookeries in the neighborhood of Copper Islands and Japanese seal poachers similar to the friction which has arisen in the case of our own seal islands, and the officials would not be surprised if bloodshed resulted off Copper Island as in the case of the Prybilov islands.

## UNIVERSAL LABEL

Urged By Delegates to Convention of Federation of Labor.

Minneapolis, Nov. 14.—The second day's session of the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in this city was full of interest, the most important action being that regarding the adoption of a universal design, referring the matter to the convention of 1907. This action, however, was not taken until after a lively discussion. The cigarmakers, printers and hatters led the opposition in regard to adopting a general label, claiming they have spent much money in advertising their respective labels and are deriving much benefit as a result, which would be lost were the federation to adopt a new general label. President Gompers' plan of creating a political power out of combined union strength was endorsed by the convention.

## All Released on Bond.

Kansas City, Nov. 14.—Davis H. Kresky, a freight broker, and W. A. McGowan, of the Nickel Plate fast freight line, indicted here charged with conspiracy to violate the interstate commerce act, and Henry S. Hartley, a grain dealer, indicted on charge of accepting rebates on freight shipments, were arrested and arraigned before Judge Garland in the United States district court. They were released on bond. Kresky and McGowan are liable to a fine of from \$1000 to \$10,000 and imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years or both. Hartley is liable to a fine of from \$1000 to \$2000.

## Killings at Bluefield.

Bluefield, W. Va., Nov. 14.—Tom Miller, a workman at the Mason and Munday camp, shot two companions during a dispute over a game of cards at Oakvale. After the shooting he escaped. The men who were killed are Abraham Arters and William Beals, both employed at the camp Constable Burosult, at the United States Coal and Coke company, shot and killed three of the company's negroes. The officer to protect himself was compelled to shoot them. The shooting was the result of a drunken brawl which the officer tried to stop. Burosult will not be arrested.

## Negro Bank Fails.

Greenfield, S. C., Nov. 14.—The Workingmen's Savings and Loan company of this city, the only negro banking institution in the state, closed its doors by order of the state bank examiner. Careless bookkeeping is said to be the cause of the bank's embarrassment. The capital stock was \$14,000.

## GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO—Cattle: Common to prime steers, \$4 00@7 20; cows, \$2 65@4 75; heifers, \$2 60@5 25; bulls, \$2 40@4 50; stockers and feeders, \$2 00@4 40. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$3 25@7 75; lambs, \$3 50@7 25; yearlings, \$5 50@6 50. Calves, \$4 00@7 50. Hogs—Choice to prime heavy, \$6 30@6 25; medium to good heavy, \$6 10@6 20; butcher weights, \$6 25@6 35; good to choice mixed, \$5 10@6 20; packing, \$5 60@6 05; pigs, \$5 40@6 10. Wheat—No. 2 red, 74@75¢. Corn—No. 2, 46@47¢. No. 2, 23¢.

## EAST BUFFALO—Cattle.

Good to choice export cattle, \$3 25@5 00; shipping steers, \$4 50@5 25; butchers' cattle, \$4 80@5 25; heifers, \$3 00@4 60; fat cows, \$3 00@4 00; bulls, \$2 50@4 25; milkers and springers, \$3 00@6 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice wethers, \$5 50@6 00; mixed sheep, \$2 50@3 50; ewes, \$3 00@5 50; lambs, \$4 00@7 40. Calves, \$3 00@5 50. Hogs—Medium heavy, \$5 45@6 50; Yorkers, \$6 40@6 45; pigs, \$5 40@6 50; roughs, \$5 50@5 80; stags, \$4 00@5 00.

## PITTSBURGH—Cattle.

Good to choice, \$5 75@6 00; prime, \$5 45@6 00; tidy butchers, \$4 50@5 50; mixed, \$3 50@4 50; cows, \$2 50@3 50; stags and bulls, \$2 00@3 50; fresh cows, \$2 50@5 00. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5 50@5 75; good mixed, \$5 25@5 40; lambs, \$5 00@7 25. Veal Calves—\$6 00@8 25. Hogs—Heavy hogs, \$5 45@6 50; mediums and heavy Yorkers, \$6 37@6 40; light Yorkers and pigs, \$5 40@6 45.

## CLEVELAND—Cattle.

Prime dry-fed, \$5 25@5 50; choice fat steers, \$4 75@5 00; heifers, \$3 00@4 00; fat cows, \$2 00@3 00; bulls, \$2 00@3 00; milkers and springers, \$15 00@46 00. Sheep and Lambs—Choice lambs, \$5 50@6 00; wethers, \$5 00@5 50; stags and bulls, \$2 00@3 50; fresh cows, \$2 50@5 00. Hogs—\$7 75 down Hogs—Yorkers and pigs, \$5 10@6 35; mediums, \$5 40@6 45; roughs, \$5 50@6 50; stags, \$4 50@5 00.

## CINCINNATI—Wheat.

No. 2 red, 75¢. No. 2 mixed, 48¢@48½¢. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 35¢. Rye—No. 2, 65¢@71¢. Lard—\$9 60. Bulk meats—\$13 75. Bacon—\$10 37½¢. Hops—\$25 00@26 00. Cattle—\$2 00@4 50. Sheep—\$2 25@4 00. Lambs—\$4 50@7 50.

## BOSTON—Wool.

Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and above, 33½¢@34¢; X, 31¢@32¢; No. 1, 40¢@42¢; No. 2, 38¢@39¢; fine unwashed, 33¢@34¢; delaine washed, 35¢@36¢; delaine unwashed, 33¢@34¢; Indiana and Kentucky combing 34¢@35¢; 33¢@34¢. Toledo—Wheat, 74¢; corn, 48½¢; oats, 35¢; rye, 65¢; cloverseed, \$3 30. Ohio—Lima, 90¢; South Lima and Indiana, 85¢.

## Train Derailed.

St. Louis, Nov. 14.—A westbound Missouri Pacific passenger train, while running at full speed, was hurled from the track by spreading rails near Glencoe, 27 miles west of here. Beyond cuts and bruises, all on board escaped. The entire train plunged into the embankment and the road bed was torn up 200 feet.

## Young Woman's Fatal Leap.

Belleville, Ill., Nov. 14.—Grieving over the sudden death of her brother, Miss Petronella Romeiser, 24, leaped from the third story window of her home fracturing her skull. The attending physician believes that she cannot live.

## CUT TO THE QUICK.

Fall catch of whalebone will not exceed 20,000 pounds, according to advices received from the Arctic fleet.

John Potts and wife were badly burned and their two children, Blanche, 3, and Robert, 4, were burned to death in a fire at the Potts home near Washington, Ind.

Armed bandits held up the Overland Limited, westbound, at Carlin, Nev., and escaped with the suit cases of passengers and the money sack of Conductor Conn.

E. R. Derry, treasurer of Augusta, (Ga.) Real Estate and Building association, was indicted on a charge of embezzling from the association a sum approximating \$100,000.

Dead bodies of Mrs. R. H. Neal, 41, a widow, and of William Bates, a quadron, were found near Baton Rouge, La. Coroner decided Bates killed the woman and took his own life.

## Hold-Ups at Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 14.—Hold-ups on Pittsburgh's streets come to light every day. E. H. McMurray, a restaurateur, was accosted by two men, but was armed and escaped unhurt.

Later the dwelling of Mrs. Sarah Bassett was entered by a burglar. Mrs. Bassett fired a shot at the man as he escaped and he got away. Miss Mary McCauley was attacked and strangled at midnight in the streets. She managed to scream for help and soon several policemen in plain clothes were chasing the assailant. He escaped. Arrests are being made all over the city. The prisoners are taken to the various police stations and "sweated," and while some are held others are let go with a warning. The police are confident they have under arrest the slayer of Harry F. Smith, who was killed in his home by a burglar.

Charles Buccini, an Italian, has been identified by a family of three who claimed they saw him in the neighborhood of the Smith home.

## Lone Robber Holds Up Bank.

Newton, Kan., Nov. 14.—The Midland bank of Newton was held up by one man and robbed of \$1000 in currency. The robber was tall, of light complexion, and about 28 years old. He presented a letter to Herman Sunderman, the cashier, stating who he was and what he wanted, also advising the clerks and bystanders that they would all die together should any effort be made to detain him. Six or seven persons were in the bank and all were ordered into the vault and locked in. The robber then secured what currency was in sight and escaped. The bank's loss is fully covered by insurance.

## ENGLISH SPORT.

It Abounds in Gruff That Would Not Be Gratified Here.

If there is any man on this earth, white or black, who insists that his expenses in competitive sport must be no drain on himself, that man is the Britisher. And he is quite right. An amateur should be neither in nor out of a dollar. It is entirely proper that his club, his college, his association or such collection of bodies as he represents should pay his legitimate expenses when he is sent to compete for that college or club or association or union. England goes much farther and gives much more latitude in the matter of expenses than we do. In cricket, for example, "amateur" players in England whose services are desired for the county championship series are literally "found" during the entire season. No graft of this kind could exist in America without raising such a storm as would blow the whole thing to kingdom come. Nor would we tolerate the conditions that obtain in English track athletics and "amateur" football, both of which are steeped in covert professionalism. And as for junketing—why, that comes near to being the Englishman's alter ego—it is a part of the English game. You might as well deprive him of his dearest possession—his prejudice, for instance—as deprive him of his junket.



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Dr. D. W. Gans left Wednesday afternoon for a ten days' visit in Chicago.

Mrs. M. L. Arnold, of Chicago, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Arnold, in Wellman street.

Miss Ruth McClymonds left Wednesday morning for a visit of several weeks in New York and Morris Plains, N. J.

The Misses Olivia and Margaret Vaughn were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wendling, in Akron Tuesday.

Miss Annie Inman has gone to New York to resume her study of portrait painting under the famous teacher, Robert Henri.

Thomas M. Reynolds, a wealthy farmer residing near Medina, was instantly killed by a street car in Cleveland, Monday night.

Theodore Chandler, of Cleveland, formerly of Massillon, was in the city on Tuesday to attend the funeral of the late William A. Clark.

Miss Addie Murray has returned from a two weeks' visit in Pittsburgh. While there she made arrangements to enter a conservatory of music.

The funeral of the late Justina Kraus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Kraus, was held from St. Mary's church at 8:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, the Rev. Leo Reinartz officiating. Interment was made in St. Mary's cemetery.

Persons willing to sell tickets for the "Belles of Blackville" minstrel show to be given at the Armory on November 22 and 23 for the benefit of the Aunt Hannah bed at Mt. Airy hospital, are requested to notify Mrs. F. H. Chidester.

The S. and C. sewing circle met with Mrs. T. H. Tobin in South Erie street, Tuesday afternoon, twelve members being present. A supper was served at 6 o'clock. Music was furnished by Mrs. A. R. Williams and Miss Grace Tobin.

Mrs. Cora Nelson and E. G. Shanabrook, both of Massillon, were married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Doll, in West Tremont street, Tuesday evening, by the Rev. V. W. Wagar, in the presence of a few friends. They are now on a wedding trip and will go to housekeeping in a new home just prepared in South Erie street in a short time.

Race troubles which have existed at Mt. Vernon, O., for some time culminated in a serious cutting affray Monday morning when Grant Stewart, colored, slashed George Dunn, white, with a knife so that forty-seven stitches were required to close the wound. Dunn is dying. Stewart is in jail. Excitement runs high between the whites and blacks and more trouble is feared.

The funeral of the late William Anson Clark was held from the home of the deceased's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Clark, 50 South Mill street, at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. E. J. Craft, rector of St. Timothy's church, officiating. The pallbearers were Edward L. Hering, Jacob Graze, Perry Taggart, Martin Brenner, E. A. Heckert and Edward Schworm. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

Mrs. Isaac Ramsey, wife of a wealthy farmer near Jacobsburg, just west of Bellaire, was robbed of \$80 and her long black tresses Saturday evening by a negro while she was alone at her home. The man pointed a revolver at her, demanding money. He said: "Your hair is pretty and valuable, too, and I must have it." He cut it off, left the house and ran toward Bellaire. The police were notified but failed to locate the man.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Howells gave a dinner at the residence of Mrs. Jennie Howells, in Center street, Tuesday evening, in honor of Miss May Fox and Mr. J. F. Cockburn, whose marriage is to occur Thursday evening. The table had a centerpiece of pink carnations and maiden hair fern. The guests beside those mentioned were Miss Bessie Phillips, of Cleveland; Miss Price, of Scranton, Pa.; George Howells, Miss Maud Hess, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hess and Stanton Fox.

Canal Dover is to have a public library, a resolution sanctioning this project having been adopted by the board of education. A resolution was also adopted accepting from the American Sheet Steel Company a gift of the fixtures and books now in its reading room and library. The steel company has maintained the reading room and library for the past three years. The gift amounts to about \$2,500. From the tax levy which will be made to support the library, \$2,000 a year will be raised.

A friend of the hunters mentioned below contributes the following: "This morning a hunting party consisting of Frank Moore, Jerry Wettsell, Red Casin and John Foster went to Whitefox, with Babbie Smith as mascot and game lugger. Casin will be remembered as the hunter who shot two hundred rabbits from a single pile with

They have notified the railroad company to hold a special freight in readiness to haul the game back to Massillon."

## OBITUARY.

## JOHN SELDERS.

John Selders, aged 57 years, a pioneer resident of this vicinity, died at the home of his son, George Selders, in West Lebanon, Sunday morning. Mr. Selders, sr., had been ill for a year. Death was caused by paralysis. The deceased was a well known farmer. He was born in Tuscarawas township. His wife died three years ago, and his son, George Selders, is the only surviving member of the family. The funeral took place Tuesday morning from the Lutheran church at West Lebanon, the Rev. Mr. Williams, of West Brookfield, officiating. Interment was made in the Lutheran cemetery at West Lebanon.

## MRS. IDA OBOENOUR.

Mrs. Ida Oboenour, wife of George B. Oboenour, was born in Reedsburg, Wayne county, O., March 11, 1856, and died at Navarre, Stark county, O., November 6, 1906, aged 50 years, 7 months and 25 days. She was married to George W. Oboenour November 4, 1883. She leaves one brother and one sister to mourn her loss. The brother resides at Reedsburg, O., the sister at Urbana, O. Her parents preceded her to the land of the hereafter a number of years ago. Up to the day of her death she was a member in good standing in the Methodist church at Navarre, O. The bereaved husband has the heartfelt sympathy of his neighbors and friends. And now, servant of the living God, farewell. With sad hearts and eyes red with weeping we turn away from thy honored grave in the Reedsburg cemetery to mingle with thy spirit and to transfer the excellencies of thy pure life into our own. We will hail, ay, hail thee in thy far away home of the soul. Thy warfare is accomplished; thy conflicts are over. And while we linger yet awhile on these mortal shores we will rejoice that thou hast reached thy well earned rest. We rejoice this day that no one can rob thee of thy crown. We will meet thee again in the "sweet by and by," where the sounding of the waves of the Jordan of death will be heard and feared no more. Farewell.

## NEARBY TOWNS.

## NEWMAN.

Newman, Nov. 14.—A. L. Morgan (baler) is serving on the petit jury at Canton.

A. L. Williams spent Sunday in Cleveland, the guest of his old friend, Dr. R. H. Ralston.

Mrs. John Sadler made a trip to West Lebanon last Saturday.

Mrs. Mary A. Williams and Mrs. Lawrence Fehr visited the Thomas Molness family at their farm home in Jackson township, last week.

Thomas J. Morgan made a business trip to Youngstown Saturday. He took with him one of Joseph Reese's boys to have "Bonesetter" Reese examine him, and we are sorry to say he can do nothing for the boy.

Mrs. Sadie E. Masters entertained her Sunday school class at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Griffith, last Friday evening, in an elegant manner. Ice cream, cake, etc., were served, to which the boys did full justice.

Mrs. William D. Reese and her two grandsons arrived in our village from Baker City, Ore., last Thursday, and expect to remain in this vicinity for some time. The purpose of her visit here is for the treatment of some defect in the backbone of one of her grandsons.

A birthday surprise party was given Miss Ada Davis at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Davis, last Wednesday evening, which was a complete success. The evening was spent in social games of various kinds, to the enjoyment of all present. Lunch was served, which included some old-fashioned pumpkin pie. Those present from out of town were T. F. Sours, Edward Roderick and John Davis, and the Misses Hattie Davis and Alice Roderick, of Massillon.

George Schrader, of Massillon, has a force of men making some changes and some new additions to the Findley home. David M. Kersetter is completing the brick work.

Miss Eva Dehoff is visiting her cousin, Mrs. L. Mathie, near Canal Fulton, this week.

## WEST BROOKFIELD.

West Brookfield, Nov. 13.—Mrs. Ida Drazin and Miss Maud Friend spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Peter Reichel, of Massillon.

Louis Brenner was called to New Lisbon Monday morning by the death of his cousin, Isaac Brenner.

Mrs. Deitz and daughter, of Akron, were Brookfield visitors Sunday. John Rorrell returned from Salineville on Sunday.

Miss Abbie Depew, of Mansfield, spent Sunday with the Misses Elma and Anna Reichel.

MINE OPENED  
NEAR OAKWOOD

Coal Struck at a Depth of One Hundred and Sixty Feet.

## THREE HUNDRED ACRES LEASED

Jacob Graze and Frank Dornacher, of Massillon, Began Drilling Some Months Ago—B. & O. Will Probably Build a Switch to the Mine.

Tuesday drillers discovered a thick vein of coal which extends over several farms northeast of Crystal Spring and from present plans a shaft will be put down during the winter.

With the abandonment of the Oakwood two years ago, the remaining mine in the neighborhood was closed and the wheels of industry in the once prosperous village practically stopped turning. Little in the way of employment remained; homes were sacrificed and many of the people sought other places of employment, so there was the belief that the famous coal territory was exhausted. Some months ago Jacob Graze and Frank Dornacher, of Massillon, leased the farms adjacent to the Oakwood mine and drilling was commenced which resulted in the finding of the sleeping riches, at a depth of one hundred and sixty feet, on the Friedman farm. An idea of the extent of the proposed mine may be grasped from the fact that in all about three hundred acres are contained in the lease, with favorable indications that the greater part is underlaid with coal unless cut out by a fault in the formation of the vein. It is the belief of some that a switch to the mine will be built from the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Marshland.

A more feasible plan, perhaps, would be to utilize the Crystal Spring mine switch by extending it the necessary distance of three miles. This could be accomplished with a reasonable outlay of money. The switch winds around the foothills of gigantic dirt heaps which mark the spot of a number of worked out mines. In selecting this route a few sharp elevations would be necessary, but the bridging of a number of streams would be avoided.

## STATE LOST THOUSANDS.

Poor Methods Employed by Board of Public Works.

Columbus, Nov. 14.—The appointment of B. W. Baldwin, of Ashtabula, as a member of the state board of public works means a complete overthrow of that department and the installation of business methods.

When the contracts were let for canal improvements at Akron \$100,000 was set aside for the work. S. W. Parshall, the lowest bidder by thousands, was given two of the contracts and two others given two each. It was said at the time that Parshall had no equipment and could not do the work, but he is now further advanced with the improvements than any other contractor. The state, as the result of not giving him all the contracts, has lost thousands.

## NEARBY TOWNS.

## SIXTEEN.

Sixteen, Nov. 15.—There will be a Sunday school convention held at this place Sunday evening, November 18. Mr. Knickerbocker, of Wooster, will deliver an address.

Miss Nellie Snavely spent Sunday with Miss Bessie Heins at West Brookfield.

Miss Laura Oberlin attended a box social at Brush college Thursday evening.

Edward Fiscus visited his father, Jacob Fiscus, on Sunday.

The teachers of Tuscarawas township will hold an institute at the Sixteen church Friday afternoon and evening, November 23.

G. R. Snavely made a business trip to Canton, Tuesday.

## Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, November 12, 1906:

LADIES.  
Mamings, Miss Florence; Richardson, Miss Kate; John, Mrs. Minnie; Miller, Mrs. Edith; Woodward, Miss Nellie.

MEN.  
Old, John R.; Tenner, Master C.; Halverson, Wm.; Holson, John; Jones, Amel; Kline, George; Kline, William H.; Kline, Michael; Shuck, C.; Snyder, J. L.

MISS.  
Fame, J.; Haley, S.; Hillard, S.; How, Ira; Kelly, Geo.; Leclary, L.; Miller, William; Selt, Jacob; Stiller, C. B.; Tenfoly, Mike.

FOREIGN.  
Pelle, T. M.; Tomczak, Harry.  
Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.  
Louis A. Koops, P. M.

## SIX CAUSES NAMED.

Congress of Uniform Divorce Laws in Session.

Philadelphia, Nov. 14.—The National Congress of Uniform Divorce Laws held its second meeting in this city Tuesday. The first meeting was held at Washington nine months ago, at which time an adjournment was taken to permit a committee to draft a bill on uniform divorce laws to be presented to the legislatures of all the states.

The bill drawn by the committee names six causes for which divorce can be granted. They are: Infidelity, felony, bigamy, desertion, habitual drunkenness and intolerable cruelty.

The committee recommends that the various legislatures be asked to agree on a period of residence before application may be made for divorce.

THE FIFTIETH  
ANNIVERSARY.

Golden Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Balser Seifert.

## SERVICE AT ST. MARY'S CHURCH

High Mass was Celebrated Wednesday Morning and Mr. and Mrs. Seifert Renewed Their Wedding Vows—A Reception Given Wednesday Afternoon at Their Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Balser Seifert are today celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage at their beautiful country residence, three miles northeast of the city. High mass was celebrated at St. Mary's church at 8:30 o'clock Wednesday morning in their honor, by the Rev. Michael Vollmayer, during which service they renewed the marriage vows. They were attended by Jacob Henrich, of this city, and Mrs. Theresa Walter, of Crestline. Mrs. Walter was bridesmaid when they were married fifty years ago. The flower girls were two of their grandchildren, Estella and Katherine Seifert. After the church service Mr. and Mrs. Seifert were driven to their home, where a reception was given to their children and grandchildren and immediate relatives and friends.

Mr. Seifert was born in Jackson township, Stark county, and has always lived in this vicinity. Mrs. Seifert's maiden name was Miss Caroline Schmuck. She was born in France, coming to this country at the age of 18. Mr. and Mrs. Seifert were married at the old St. Mary's church in this city. After their marriage they lived in Massillon for twenty-five years, Mr. Seifert being engaged in the draying business. He will be remembered by the older residents as one of the pioneer draymen of Massillon. In 1875 he purchased the old Grandfather Seifert homestead farm in Jackson township, where he and Mrs. Seifert have lived.

They have five living children. They are: John, Frank, Jacob and Henry Seifert, of this city, and George Seifert, of Barborton. There are twenty-three grandchildren and two great grandchildren. Mr. Seifert has two sisters living in this vicinity. They are Mrs. Catherine Frank, of New Berlin, and Mrs. Mary Barnhart, of this city; and a brother, George Seifert, of Perham, Minn. Mrs. Seifert has a sister and two brothers living at Crestline, Mrs. Theresa Walter and Anthony and William Schmuck, and two sisters, Mrs. Mary Metzler and Mrs. Bridget Messner, living in Alsace, Germany.

## SUCCESSFUL TEACHERS.

List of Those Who Passed the Last Examination.

T. J. Teeple, of Massillon, clerk of the Stark county board of school examiners, made known Wednesday the list of teachers who passed the examination held in Canton on Saturday, November 3. The list of successful teachers is as follows:

Elementary certificates, one year—Leroy W. Hall, New Berlin; Owen M. Shatzer, Canton; Henry Weiss, Wilmett; Edna Criswell, Osnaburg; Dim G. Dieringer, Hartsville; Ida L. Stahl, Massillon; Blanche Trubey, Justus.

Elementary, two years—Carl E. Beyer, Louisville; Charles Weary, Lake; Ross A. Leaver, Canal Fulton.

High school, one year—R. Royce Hamilton, New Baltimore.

Special in music for five years—A. G. Slife, New Berlin.

A GUARANTEED QUACK FOR PILES. Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if FAZO OINTMENT fails.

## EAR TROUBLES.

As a Rule They Are Due to Abuses of Some Kind.

The best way to care for the ear is to study the things not to do. It is one of the most independent of organs, knowing very well how to take care of itself. If it is duly respected, little trouble or none will result. In cases where something unforeseen goes wrong a physician should be consulted at once. Almost all troubles of the ear are due to abuses of some kind. The wax seems to worry a great many people, and in their concern they usually manage to seriously interfere with its functions. In the healthy ear the wax, or cerumen, is a thin, yellowish fluid that thickens into a paste as it dries. Nature provides for its natural exit from the ear passage by uniting it with the tiny flakes of dead skin, which fall outward unnoticed either by seeing or feeling. Thus wax does not accumulate in a healthy ear, which has just enough to make sticky the stiff little hairs that grow in the passage.

Instruments should never be poked into the ear by the inexperienced nor water of material continually dropped and squeezed into the opening for cleansing. Usually such treatment induces an increase or caking of wax. Hot water is the best solvent for wax, 105 to 115 degrees F. If the need of it is imperative, gently syringe the ear with it. Cotton plugs in the ear are useful at times, but should be used no more than absolutely necessary, for they obstruct the canal and interfere with the natural way of casting off wax.

## DESTINY OF THE JEW.

To Give the World a Homogeneous Humanity, Says Walter Hart.

Zionism, as it presents itself to me, is a beautiful but a barren dream. It is the noble conception of a splendid sentimentalism, born from the grand brain and nursed in the great heart of Theodore Herzl and well calculated to inspire the imagination of a people that have cherished through the centuries its imperishable ideals. It is the flower of a mighty love that never can

know a momentary fruition.

In this clamor of the Jew, engendered by ages of persecution, we find the philosophy of conditions that appear to us as cruel. This has been but a preparatory experience. The strongest bond of brotherhood in the world today is that of Jewish blood. It is the red badge of a freemasonry founded on a community of suffering, and its ritual is written large upon each heart in letters of pain. And this it is that at last will weld the world together. With the infusion of Jewish blood into the universal social body—a blood become so distinctive that it will tincture the whole vast volume—men will meet from the ends of the earth and, looking in each other's face, will recognize a clansman.

This is the destiny reserved for the Jew—this is his sociologic function—to break down the barriers of race that partition society into nations and give to the world a homogeneous humanity.—Walter Hart in Culturst.

## Shrinker Flannel.

All good flannel is shrunk before being offered to the public, and the process is carried on by the most experienced cloth workers. The flannels are placed between two heavy wet sheets first and left in that position for twenty-four to thirty-six hours. When removed they are spread out on specially prepared rails in a drying room heated by steam pipes, where they are allowed to remain until thoroughly dry. The next process is to place the lengths of the flannel in folds between layers of glossy paper and subject it to a pressing by hydraulic machines. The more pressure they are subjected to the more valuable and heavy the flannels become.—London Graphic.

## A Kiss That Brought Death.

Courtship in Spain is regulated by the strictest etiquette. As is well known, a young man is never left alone with his fiancée. Near Malaga a beautiful young girl of twenty committed suicide by drinking a cup of coffee in which phosphorus had been dissolved. It appears that the girl had been driven to the deed by the adverse comments of neighbors who became aware that she had given her sweetheart a kiss.—London Mail.

When you ask for the  
**BEST COUGH CURE**  
and do not get  
**Kemp's Balsam**  
You are not getting the best and will be disappointed. **KEMP'S BALSAM** costs no more than any other cough remedy, and you are entitled to the best when you ask for it.  
Kemp's Balsam will stop any cough that can be stopped by any medicine, and cure coughs that cannot be cured by any other medicine.  
It is always the Best Cough Cure.  
At all druggists, 25c., 50c. and \$1.  
Don't accept anything else.

The Massillon "Belles of Blackville." Benefit of Aunt Hannah bed at Mt. Airy. Armory, November 22 and 23.

**A D V I C E**  
**Our Optical Advice.**  
We are prepared to give you advice in this matter, correct advice, time saving, sight saving, money saving advice. We are properly equipped for making thorough and intelligent examinations of the eye.  
**If you need Specs.**  
We furnish them at as low a figure as correct glasses, good frames, perfect fit and a guarantee can be had anywhere. If you don't need glasses we advise you of the fact and thank you for the inquiry—no one asked to buy.  
**EXAMINATIONS FREE.**  
**Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded**  
**HAWVER,**  
Graduate Optician  
17 S. Erie Street.

**THE BEE HIVE THE BEE HIVE THE BEE HIVE**  
**Tiger Chrysanthemums**  
A small shipment received to be given free to purchasers Thursday.  
**FUR OPENING**  
**Friday and Saturday of this week**  
This simple announcement should be sufficient to bring out every lover of Furs.  
**A Representative of a large Wholesale House will be here with Big Displays of Handsome Pieces.**  
Selections can be made from the Furs shown and special orders will be taken also.  
Stylish Fur Garments will be shown at \$25.00 and upwards.  
**Tomorrow We Start the Linen Sale.**  
**It's the Annual Thanksgiving Sale.**  
**CHOICE NEW GOODS EXTRA SPECIAL PRICES**  
**READ OUR LARGE ADVERTISEMENT, LAST PAGE**

**"REZANOV."**  
Gertrude Atherton's Best Novel.  
**Humbergers**  
**Dress Goods Special Tomorrow.**  
We will offer our customers at the Dress Goods Counter tomorrow a bargain that is certainly one long to be remembered as being unusual for such beautiful material.  
**Silk and Wool Tamise, \$1.50 value, 45 inches wide—cream, navy, black, green, crash rose and brown, the new and desirable shade.**  
**Your Choice 98c a yd. Silk and Wool Tamise.**  
**NEW NOVELTIES Arriving Every Day.**  
Surely you will be able to find something to please your taste in the novelty line here.  
**Whenever It's New You'll Find It Here.**  
**Fancy Belt Buckles, Hat Pins, Needle Prurses, Beauty Pins, Beads, Pin Books, Newest Comb Sets, Novelty Neckwear, Side Combs, Barrettes, Bick Combs, Floral Belts, Leather Belts, Plaid Belts, etc.**  
Don't overlook our line, but bear in mind these articles are neatly boxed and will make very  
**Pretty Christmas Presents.**  
Don't put off your gift selecting until the last few days before it's time to give, but do it now. You will find it satisfactory in more than one way.  
**NOW IS THE TIME WHILE THE STOCK IS NEW.**  
**COATS, JACKETS and SUITS,**  
from New York's leading designers. See the "German Velvet Jacket" and the "Velour and Velvet Long Coats" for street and evening wear. We show the Nebbiest.  
**See the Best Linen Bathtub and Fine Linens** shown for special occasions—Thanksgiving, Wedding Gifts, and Christmas Remembrances at our Linen Counter.





**FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN**  
BY **F.ETRIGG**  
REGISTER  
ROCKFORD, ILL.  
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

During the period of drought in the southwestern states the cattle browse upon acacia as a forage plant. The coarse, sharp spines are a drawback, but the removal of these by burning them off means in the end the destruction of the plant.

About the only kick any farmer can have coming this fall is that the bumper crops he has raised have pulled pretty heavily on the land. We have known fellows so constipated that it would be perfectly natural to expect this fall from them.

Much of the work in connection with horticulture can be done in the fall as well as in the spring. This is mostly in the line of cleaning up and preparing the soil for the new season. It can be done more thoroughly at this time, as you are not so rushed with other work.

The amount of food and water given to a dairy cow affects the quantity of the milk given rather than the quality. As the cold weather comes on see that bossy has good warm quarters, as her coat is thin and her circulation not overvigorous, and she needs what help she can get to withstand the cold.

Passing by an open barn the other day we were particularly struck by the neatness of it. The floor had been swept, things were hung up, and there was a general shipshape order about it all. Too many times the barn is made a repository for all the old truck that one does not know what else to do with.

The people of this country consume 100,000,000 pounds of prunes annually. Prior to 1886 the supply came almost wholly from France and the Danubian provinces, while today more than enough to satisfy home consumption are grown in California, the output of Santa Clara county alone being better than 110,000,000 pounds.

People always wonder a little when a girl buys land and makes money. The reason why we don't hear of more is because the average girl hasn't the opportunity. Even though she might be so inclined to brave the rough life of the claim or ranch, her friends, if not her parents, would veto the plan. It isn't for lack of ambition or enthusiasm.

A farmer we know of a somewhat thirty turn of mind has this year raised quite a crop of turnips along the roadside running past his place. While from the standpoint of appearance such a crop may not look as attractive as a sward of blue grass or clover, it is certainly preferable from every point of view to a wilderness of weeds, which all too often adorns the public highway.

Too many times our interest in the raspberry, blackberry and currant bushes wane with the passing of the fruit, and the rest of the season they are left to grow at will and choose their own companions or have them thrust upon them. Many patches seen lately are so entangled with vines and weeds as to be hardly recognizable. The weeds are in fine condition to grow next season.

Much of the boom literature of the day is too flowery for its own good. It precludes the popular mind quite as much against a new locality as it does in its favor. Facts are what the people want—plain, unvarnished facts. Don't pull up until you know what is ahead of you just because you happen to receive one of these attractive little pamphlets. It may be simply a bait to lure you and your money into some mining speculation or land deal.

A man went to town the other day with a load of squashes—nice ones they were, too—and he was naturally eager to sell. He rushed up the steps of a good looking house and rang the bell with much gusto—in fact, rang it three times before the lady could get to the door. When she came the squashes were offered, but he met with a somewhat firm refusal. The lady had lost what interest she may have had in squashes before she could get to the door. It was evident that the farmer was unused to doorbells. A great deal depends upon how you approach a person sometimes.

The uniformly smooth and blue appearance of the potatoes which the writer is digging this fall is ample reward for the pains required in treating the seedlings with a formaldehyde solution before planting last spring, while two sprayings with Bordeaux solution and Paris green fixed the bugs, kept the blight in check and resulted in a greatly increased yield. Equipment for treating the seed in case it is scabby: A pickle or vinegar barrel and a gunny sack, and some kind of a spraying apparatus should be at the disposal of every gardener and farmer who makes a business of raising potatoes.

The process of seed dissemination is worthy of one's attention. Running water, winds, birds, animals, people and stock trains all assist in scattering the seeds abroad, and seed gets travel just as well as any other kind.

Now is the time to be not only thinking about but also getting out the storm windows where they can be hatched and cleaned ready for putting up. You can recall the miserable cold time you have had in getting them ready after the cold weather is in full swing.

A difference of several degrees in temperature and also the amount of money which goes out of your chimney in smoke will be realized this winter if your house is nestled in among the trees, out of the wind. A windy, drafty house is not only hard to heat, but a mighty uncomfortable place to live in.

The day of the old fashioned buckwheat cake is passing. In its place comes one of much lighter hue and of different flavor. This is due in great measure to the reducing of the buckwheat flour with wheat flour. While many people prefer the lighter cake, they also prefer to do their own adulterating.

In many places brown eggs are considered more choice than white ones, but it depends a good deal upon the fancy of the consumer. But regardless of the fancy of the buyer it pays to sell only fresh eggs, be the size large or small. Many farmers reserve the best eggs for the regular customers, taking the surplus to the store.

The opinion used to prevail that land wasn't much good if it didn't grow trees, but this idea has had its day along with a good many other foolish ideas. Today the finest country we have is found in the prairie region, and much time and expense are saved in clearing the land. If the soil is not fertile enough to grow trees the matter is an entirely different one.

The scarcity of labor over the country is beginning to have disastrous effects on some of the southern industries, some of the cotton mills being compelled to sell not more than 80 per cent of their average output simply because labor is so scarce that there is no prospect that there will be more than enough help to operate the mills beyond 80 per cent of their capacity.

A north Iowa leader of this department writes inquiring if redtop may be sown with advantage in the fall—disked in on out stubble. We know of no good reason why it should not. A number of instances have come under our notice where timothy was disked on stubble in the fall and produced an excellent stand the next season, and we believe redtop would do equally well.

Spraying experience of the past season has proved beyond question that the earlier treatments are by all odds the most valuable in checking the apple scab and damage from codling moth. So far as we can see, the fruit on the trees which were given thorough sprayings just before the blossoms buds opened and just after the petals fell is just about as sound as that on trees which were also given the two later sprayings.

There is not sufficient validity in the goose bone and mustard house prognostications of the old fashioned weather prophet so that one would be justified in making provisions for any less than the usual amount of food and fuel for the coming winter. If a fellow lays in fuel supplies adequate for the coldest winter and has some left in his bin when spring comes it is certainly a good omen, and he has that much at least to be thankful for.

A wind break is one of the first things to consider when one is thinking of engaging in fruit raising. This is as necessary for the smaller varieties of fruit as well as the orchard. The character of the wind break should depend somewhat upon how extensive one's operations are to be. A thick hedge row of evergreens or stretch of woodland is best and will serve to keep out the severer currents of air as well as keep in the necessary moisture.

We have on our home lawn a Winter Aport which this year bore a bushel of very handsome apples. The fruit is a bright russet red in color, very uniform in size, a trifle smaller nosed and somewhat longer than the Wealthy and as yet too hard to be good eating. The apple is of good quality, being pleasant to the taste and of firm texture. Although in blue grass sod, the tree seems to be hardy and vigorous and all in all gives promise of being a useful winter variety.

Professor Hansen of the South Dakota Agricultural college is now in Europe looking for fruit which may be cultivated on the wind-swept prairies of his home state. Some years ago Professor Hansen made a similar trip as a result of which he introduced the drought proof bromegrass, which has proved a boon in many semiarid localities. He also introduced a number of varieties of fruit which have seemed well adapted to the northern states. On this trip he will take special pains to visit Siberia and secure samples of her hardest shade and fruit trees, grasses and grains. The South Dakota station with which Mr. Hansen has been connected has done the agricultural interests of the west and northwest an immense service by encouraging and assisting in the introduction of better methods as well as improved and hardy varieties of wheat and other grain.

**THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.**  
In all the more progressive and wide-awake agricultural districts of the country the farmers' institute is a fixture and has come to be reckoned as one of the most practical and valuable aids in disseminating up to date information touching the operation of the farm and its kindred interests. Including in its scope, as it does, the field, the stock yard, the poultry yard and the household in its many aspects, the institute is of value to every member of the family. As soon as the date of holding this meeting is set the work of the farm should be so arranged that all of sufficient age can attend and nothing of trivial character should be allowed to prevent the carrying out of this plan. Go not only with the idea of getting some benefit from the sessions, but of contributing something to them along the line of valuable facts and information. Your going will thus have a double value, and your state of mind will be analogous to that of the old deacon who rated as the best prayer meeting he had ever attended one in which, though sparsely attended, he himself had prayed and testified. The best farmers' institutes we have ever known have not been those in which the scheduled speakers occupied all of the time, but which were agricultural experience meetings participated in by the rank and file of the audience present. Arrange your work so as to attend your home county institute and go with the idea of making the most possible of it for yourself and your neighbors.

**DRAWN AND UNDRAWN POULTRY.**  
Notwithstanding that considerable prejudice has developed against the sale of undrawn poultry during the past twenty months, largely due to several instances of poisoning resulting from poultry that was kept for too long a time in cold storage in this condition, a recent bulletin issued by the chemist in chief of the agricultural department at Washington gives a very emphatic verdict in favor of marketing poultry in the undrawn rather than the drawn condition, this judgment being the result of a carefully conducted experiment. Two turkeys, one drawn and the other not, were hung up on the 5th of February. At the end of a week it was found that the drawn bird was tainted, while the other was in perfect condition. Four days later both birds were cut open, it being found that the drawn bird was in a bad state of decomposition, while the one undrawn was still in an excellent state of preservation. A practical recommendation contained in the bulletin was to the effect that poultry should under no circumstances be killed for market unless it had been kept from food for the preceding twenty-four hours, as the presence of partly digested food in the body tended to increase decomposition very greatly. So strongly was this point emphasized that it was suggested that a law be passed imposing a heavy fine for putting poultry on the market in this condition. The points touched upon should be noted by every shipper of poultry.

**A BIG LEAK.**  
The quantity of butter which is made in the creameries of the dairy sections of the country, whether gathered cream or separator concerns, could be greatly improved if all the patrons would take the precaution of giving all milk used in the handling of the milk a thorough scalding and sunning whether the latter is possible. The collective indifference and carelessness of a body of creamery patrons are beyond question responsible for the loss of hundreds of dollars through the resulting inferior quality of the butter product. Multiply the annual butter output of any creamery by from 1 to 5 cents and one has in cold figures the loss that is sustained as a result of the slovenly handling of milk and cream. Suppose the loss is 2 cents per pound. With the average rural creamery whose summer output is 10,000 pounds a week the loss resulting from this one cause would be \$200, or enough to pay the wages of a first class buttermaker for two months. One cannot make a whistle out of a pig's tail; neither can the best buttermaker on earth remove from cream the taint that is imparted through careless handling and produce a butter product that will fetch top notch prices. In blue cases out of ten where returns for butter sold are not up to what they might be the trouble may be remedied by scalding the milk; rather than scolding the buttermaker.

**PAPER FROM COTTON FIBER.**  
After a long series of experiments the president of the Southern Cotton association comes forward with a statement to the effect that all qualities of paper from the finest linen grade down can be profitably manufactured from the fiber of the cotton stalk, which has hitherto been a waste material. It has also been found that in the process of manufacture several valuable byproducts are secured, including alcohol, nitrogen and material for smokeless powder. It is expected by those directly interested that several of these new paper plants will be in full operation by the first of the new year. Since the stalks average a ton for every bale of cotton grown, this would make available 12,000,000 tons of raw material annually, which is twice as much as would be needed by all the mills of the country at the present rate of consumption. It is to be hoped that when the industry develops on a large scale it may prove all that its promoters now anticipate, for it would not only render valuable a hitherto waste product, but would greatly lessen the enormous drain upon the spruce forests of the country, which at present furnish the bulk of the material for the manufacture of the cheaper grades of paper.

## A Boatman's Story

[Original.]  
I was at the seashore during the summer. Being passionately fond of sailing and not being a sailor myself, I hired a competent fisherman to sail me. One afternoon as we were leaving the dock a woman not quite arrived at middle age came down leading a little boy and had some private conversation with my sailor. I noticed that he spoke to her very gently, even affectionately, and patted her son on his curly head. There was something in the appearance of the woman that interested me. Either she had experienced some deep grief or had committed some sin for which she could not forgive herself. But of all this my conceptions were vague. While talking to the old man there was a shadow on her face, but on turning away her lips parted in a happy smile.  
Once on the water, after much pleading and many promises, I got a story from my navigator:  
"I knew Annie Miller when she was a slender little thing of fifteen. 'All her people were fisher folks, as everybody in this place is. Her father had had luck and got very poor. Al Barker, a fellow about thirty-five who'd gone to sea and come back with some prize money for towin' in a deserted vessel, befriended him, and the two made it up between 'em that Al was to marry Annie. Meanwhile Annie had grown to be twenty and as pretty a craft as you ever saw. She'd a lover on the water, but he made long voyages, so her father and Al had a good chance to bring her round. They soon got her before the wind and sailed her into the port of matrimony. But when they got her there she was all store in and ready to sink."  
"Al spent a few months at home, then went on a long cruise. He'd been gone a year when in comes Jack Tucker, Annie's old lover, and when he finds Annie married he sinks right down on the beach, covers his face with his hands and shakes like a ship buckin' up against waves driven by a hurricane. Then without going to see even his old mother he lights out and doesn't show up again for another two years."

"One day a body of a man was found up in the net. There were certain marks about it that led some people to think it might be Al Barker, who'd been to sea for a long cruise without being heard from. They called for Annie to decide the matter and she decided that it was no use. They buried it, and a headstone was put up over the grave, sacred to the memory of Alfred Barker. The widow put on mourning, but there was not much grief and when Jack Tucker came in again she pecked up mighty quick. Jack wanted her to marry him right off but she said she feared she might have been mistaken about her husband being dead and put him off. He went on another cruise, and when he came back no change havin' taken place as regards Al. Annie married Jack. He left creamin' and turned fisherman and settled down right here. In the little fellow you saw with her at the dock this mornin', and the Tucker family is his son, only I noticed that Annie was kind of worried and always seemed to be lookin' out for somethin' or some one."

"It was five years ago comin' November. The Tucker kid was about six months old, his father and mother havin' been married a year and a half. That was the fall we had the big storm that swept the coast from Nantucket to Hatteras. In the middle of the night I heard a boom out at sea. Then the life savers went by in a hurry. I got up, dressed myself and went out. A ship was driftin' in, draggin' her anchor. She stuck on the bar and went to pieces in an hour. Then wreckage and bodies came in, strewn to the beach. 'Just as it was comin' light I turned and saw Annie Tucker just behind me. She was white as a corpse. Takin' me by the sleeve, she led me, without a word, to a little cove between two rocks. There lay a dead body. At once I recognized Al Barker."

"I took in the situation at once. She'd been livin' with Jack while another man's wife."  
"I stood lookin' from the body to her and from her to the body. She was a picture of despair. Then an idea occurred to me. Goin' up beyond high tide and takin' a bit of board that had been washed ashore, I began to dig in the sand."  
"What you goin' to do?" Annie asked.  
"Bury him. Nobody but you and me knows that he ain't been dead all this time, and I don't propose they shall."

"I dug a shallow grave, put the body in it and covered it over with sand. Then I took Annie by the hand and said to her:  
"If you value the peace and comfort of your husband and son, keep this a secret."  
"She just threw her arms about my neck and cried.  
"I sent her home and watched the grave all day to see that the tide didn't go high enough to wash out the body, and that night I uncovered it, put it in my boat, and skinn' out into deep water, dropped it, landed, into the ocean."  
The old man paused, pulled the man sheet in a little, then finished:  
"She and I are the only ones that have known the secret. Now you know it, but you don't live here, and I'm not mistaken in supposin' you'll keep it to yourself."  
"I shall probably never be here again," I said. "At any rate, I would sooner die than repeat your story in a way that the persons concerned could be recognized."

## PROTECTIVE RESEMBLANCE.

**Mimicry of Color and Form Common Among Insects.**  
An official of the National museum at Washington who has made many trips abroad in the interest of that institution states that in South America the butterflies and the birds are equally brilliant in their colors, but that the butterflies, being weaker, fall a prey to the birds. One very bright hued species of butterfly, however, is not disturbed by the birds on account of the disagreeable odor that it emits. Singularly enough, some other groups of butterflies, which resemble in color the species just described, also escape persecution by the birds although they emit no odor. It is evident that the similarity of color deceives the birds, and thus serves as a shield for the butterflies. This sort of mimicry of color and form, which naturalists call "protective resemblance," is not very uncommon among insects.  
Another form of "protective resemblance" which exhibits much contrivance and skill is sometimes found among birds. Some birds hide their eggs among stones that resemble the eggs in form and color. The little "bottle tit" in England weaves a bottle shaped nest out of moss, lichens and spiders' webs, and when placed in a tree or bush the nest so closely resembles its surroundings that it can hardly be detected. The color and appearance of the nest are imitations of the prevailing color and appearance of the particular tree in which it is placed.

## THE GOLDEN CROSS.

**Bayaria's Famous Hotel Is the Oldest in Europe.**  
The Goldenes Kreuz (Golden Cross) at Regensburg (Ratisbon), in Bavaria, is the oldest hotel in Europe. King Ferdinand I. halted at it on his way to his coronation in 1551, and no other hotel in Europe possesses records of such great antiquity as the Golden Cross at Ratisbon does or can boast of having had so many royal visitors as have enjoyed its hospitality. The existing visitors' books, which date from 1819, contain the names of more than 500 imperial, royal and princely personages. The room is shown where in 1866 the late Prince Bismarck, at that time Prussian premier, slept when he came with his sovereign to hold the conference which was the last attempt to prevent war between Austria and Prussia. The negotiations were held in the "small hall" of the hotel, under the presidency of King William of Prussia. The host is equally proud of the autographs of Schiller and other men of letters which he possesses. The author of "Wilhelm Tell" wrote the words, "Und eine heimath ist es" ("It is indeed a home"), in memory of his stay there, and no landlord could wish for a better advertisement.—London Telegraph.

**Would Not Sell His Ancestors.**  
A plutocratic American of the last century who had seen the green acres and stately castle of an Irish estate sought out its impecunious owner with an offer to buy Lord Blank. He left enough to transmit his profits lands into pregnant gold, named a considerable, but reasonable, price as one he would be willing to take. "Very well," said the American, "I'll give that if the pictures go with the house." After a little reflection his lordship answered, "Yes, you can have the pictures except, of course, the family portraits." "It's the portraits I want," said the other. "I wouldn't give a cent for the rest of 'em." "My property is not for sale under those conditions," said his lordship, turning on his heel and walking away, to the astonishment of the plutocrat, who flung a "Stuck up beggar!" after the retreating figure.

**Linnaeus and His Works.**  
How much sleep do men need? Jeremy Taylor was content with three hours, Baxter with four, Wesley with six. Bismarck and Gladstone needed eight, but Goethe, Napoleon, Mirabeau and Humboldt professed that they could get along very well with less. Linnaeus, the naturalist, was one of those who robbed themselves of sleep during their earlier years and made up for it later in life. In his wakeful periods during his old age he would retire to his library, take down one of his own works and read it with a sigh of regret. "How very fine!" he would murmur. "What would I not have given to be able to write a book like this!"

**The Milky Way.**  
The milky way in the heavens is composed of myriads of fixed stars, but it is not true that they have any influence that anybody knows of on the direction of the wind or other element of the weather of the earth. Their apparent changes of position are due only to the changes of position by the earth in its daily and annual revolutions. The stars in the milky way are so far from the earth that it takes thousands of years for the light from them to reach us.

**The Ironie Architect.**  
Who is the famous architect of whom the following is told: He had got out the designs for a magnificent church to cost £60,000, and the committee wanted him to reduce the price to £20,000.  
"Say 30 shillings more, gentlemen," he wrote, "and have a nice spire."—London Tailor.

**Fig Leaf Salad.**  
Adam (returning to dinner) to Eve: Good heavens! Oh, these women! They can't leave anything alone. You have gone and made the salad out of my Sunday clothes.—Bon Vivant.

Among the Basutos and also with the natives of the New Hebrides his-

## "ALL AMERICA."

**New Form of National Anthem Made Applicable to Whole Land.**  
M. V. Zimmerman of New York has prepared a new version of the national hymn with a view to making the allusions applicable to the entire country instead of simply to New England, says the Buffalo Express. He calls it "All America."  
My country, 'tis of thee,  
Sweet land of liberty,  
Of thee I sing.  
Land where my fathers died,  
Land of the pilgrim's pride,  
From every mountain side  
Let freedom ring!  
My native country, thee,  
Land of the noble free,  
Thy name I love.  
I love thy rocks and rills,  
Thy woods and templed hills;  
My heart with rapture thrills  
Like that above.  
I love the inland seas,  
Thy sweet magnolia trees,  
Thy palms and pines,  
Thy cynosure and deep,  
Thy prairies boundless sweep,  
Thy rocky mountains steep,  
Thy matchless munes.  
I love thy silvery strands,  
Thy Golden Gate that stands  
Affront the west,  
Thy sweet and crystal air,  
Thy sunshine over all;  
O land beyond compare,  
I love thee best!  
Then, music swell the breeze  
And ring from all the trees  
Thy song of freedom—sing,  
Let mortal tongues awake,  
Let all that breathe praise,  
Let rocks their silence break,  
The sound prolong.  
Our fathers' God, to thee,  
Author of liberty,  
To thee we sing,  
Long may our land be bright  
With freedom's holy light;  
Protect us with thy might,  
Great God, our King.

## NOVEL TRIP TO WIN WAGER.

**Philadelphia Wheelie Wife In Barrow into Town on World Tour.**  
Trundling a medium sized woman in a light red painted wheelbarrow through the main streets of Detroit, bustling with commercial activity, a man conspicuously attired in cap, sweater and knickerbockers attracted unusual attention the other afternoon, says a Detroit dispatch to the New York American.  
First thought ascribed the unconventional practice to the penalty of a primary election bet, but close observation revealed the following placard on the side of the vehicle:  
"R. C. Worth and Wife, Traveling Around the World."  
The novel tour, started by the couple from their home in Philadelphia several days ago, is the result of a \$4,000 wager, which Worth is to forfeit should knowledge come to light that he has covered any part of the long journey by rail or other means of transportation aside from the necessary ocean trips and his own well kept, muscular pair of legs. The couple are expected to walk around the world, and one provision of the wager requires that Worth wheel his wife into each town on their itinerary.  
"The tour is to embrace Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany," said Worth, "and we are going to accomplish the journey in six years. We will go through lower Canada and into Nova Scotia and sail from Yarmouth to England. We have averaged about twenty miles per day since starting. All we carry is a few necessary changes of clothing without grips, but I suppose we will be obliged to stock up with provisions in the sparsely settled countries. I expect the trip to be a great education for both of us. So far our journey has been devoid of adventure, and the outdoor life is better than any tonic the doctors could prescribe. It's simply great! Mrs. Worth stands the fatigue well, and she takes the cross country stride like a professional pedestrian."  
Worth refused to disclose the origin or the object of the wager.

**Insanity Laid to Flats.**  
The flat has another thing to answer for. It hits the insane asylum. Such, at least, is the statement of William C. Graves, secretary of the Illinois state board of charities, says a Chicago dispatch. "The city women who go to the insane asylums go from flats," was the statement of Mr. Graves. The monotony and the loneliness which characterize the one are features of the other. Isolation is the thing which drives women crazy, and the woman in a flat is isolated even as is the woman on a farm. When the monotony and the loneliness grow unbearable melancholia sets in, and that is one of the hardest forms of insanity to overcome—much more so than and unresponsive to treatment than the more violent forms of dementia.

**Leather the Wear for Fall Outings.**  
"Originally it is a gift of the gods, not always the inspiration of the pocket-book," said a woman in regard to some of the novel outdoor costumes sent hither from abroad, which are not easily as we view costumes in imported gowns, says a correspondent of the New York Press. The new costumes are made entirely of leather. There are caprioting little red leather golf coats, far too becoming to be ignored among these autumn offerings. They are strapped with black and worn with red leather caps pinned with leather headed batpins. No wonder women who are careful of their looks even when indulging in pastimes say that the charms of golf never were more alluring than they are this fall.

**Estate For Russian Peasants.**  
By an imperial Russian decree about 20,000,000 acres of land in Siberia are to be sold to the peasants. Count Vorontzoff-Dereff has offered his estate near Pargograd, about 80,000 acres, for sale to the peasants.

## PANAMA CANAL BUILDING

**How the Work Is Being Rushed at the Isthmus.**

### TWENTY STEAM SHOVELS BUSY.

**In a Month These Excavated About 265,000 Yards of Rock and Dirt. Thirty Thousand on Payroll—Average Number of Men Always at Work Estimated at About 23,000—Colon Emerging From the Mud.**

The twenty steam shovels on the Panama canal proper excavated about 265,000 yards of dirt and rock in September. August showed 245,000 yards, with three more working days than September.

This shows progress, and as the dry season approaches a substantial increase is expected, writes a Panama correspondent of the New York Herald under date of Oct. 9. There are 800 big flat cars and 300 dump cars in use now, with 1,000 flat cars to come down from the United States. There are 120 new locomotives, most of which have been set up and are in use, with forty more bought in the United States.

Out at Culebra the force has just finished receiving and storing 600,000 pounds of dynamite, but as there is being used 150,000 pounds a month a new supply will soon be required.  
In Gatun there is one steam shovel at work on the lock site excavating for the heavy masonry foundation necessary for the immense locks that when completed will let ships down to or raise them up from the Atlantic ocean level. Two more steam shovels will be put to work in Gatun as quickly as tracks can be laid.

The department of engineering and construction has about 13,000 effective men at work now, which means fully 17,000 men on its payroll. The other departments have about 10,000 effective men which means a working force of about 23,000 men with 30,000 names on the roll. About 75 per cent of the labor is effective, a very small percentage ill and a heavy percentage engaged in loading.

In the course of two years the chief engineer expects to have an effective working force of 25,000 men in the department of engineering and construction. Small lots of Gallegas are arriving on the isthmus now and Mr. Stevens is pleased with their work. He expresses himself as being a believer in the employment of West Indians, Gallegas, Chinese, Japanese and Italians and does not believe in restricting himself to the workmen of any country or type.

In the division of building and construction there are 3,500 men at work constructing houses. There are 150 houses planned, including fifty in Gatun, twenty-three in Empire, ten in Las Cascaidas and forty-two in and around Culebra.

Up to Aug. 1 this division had finished 599 new houses, with 125 ready for the finishing touches. Of the number finished nineteen were hospital buildings. There are twelve hospital buildings under construction. Of jails there are fourteen. There have been repaired and made fit for occupancy 1,100 of the old French buildings. Up to this time (Oct. 19) the division of building and construction has used 30,000,000 feet of lumber. It is expected that this year will see the crest of activity in this division.

The zone municipalities are now prepared to take care of any fire that may start in the buildings of the canal. Cristobal and Ancon have paid fire departments, properly equipped with chemical engines, hose wagons, steam engines and trained fire horses, and Cristobal will soon have an electric fire alarm system.

Some of the important buildings, such as the hospitals and hotels, are equipped with stand pipes and hose and nearly every residence on the zone has a chemical fire extinguisher ready for use. There are fifteen volunteer fire companies, with a membership of twenty men each, under the direction of a trained paid fireman. In these past seven months there have been twenty-four fires, none of which has been serious because of the extinguishers.

Colon is beginning to see its way out of the mud and slush. Front street has been paved with brick its entire length, and the work of macadamizing the side streets is being pushed. There are eight miles of sewer yet to be laid, and it will be the end of the next dry season before this is completed.

All of the Fox river section, the lowest part of Colon, has been filled in with coral sand, and preparations are being made to pump sand along the back part of the town its entire length. When this is done Colon will be the most desirable residence place on the isthmus of Panama. It will be a wonderful transformation and will represent one of the greatest achievements of the engineers and sanitarians.

**Scheme to Change Names of the Days.**  
The Rev. Dr. Holton of London in a recent sermon found fault with the names of the days of the week, says a special cable dispatch from London to the New York Times. They were taken, he said, from heathen deities of very questionable repute. He would name the days after great and noble Englishmen. Monday he would like to be identified with Alfred the Great, Tuesday with Sir Philip Sidney, Wednesday with Nelson, Thursday with Sir Herbert Edwards, Friday with David Livingstone and Saturday with James Oglethorpe. The doctor's scheme leaves one, open day, and it has been suggested that George Bernard Shaw, Marie Corelli and Max Caine might draw for it.



# At the Other End

By CLAUDE FAMARES

Mr. Felix Bradbury sat in the smoking room of a hotel and smoked a cigar. Last week he was Mr. James Taylor; the week before that he was Mr. Hiram Brown. Mr. Felix Bradbury changed his name and his habitation as often as he thought the police had discovered him.

Sometimes they hustled him around pretty lively, and again they let him rest and take on flesh. This was one of his resting spells, and yet he was not quite happy. His funds were at a low ebb, his partner was in Sing Sing on a ten year sentence, and nothing in his line seemed to turn up.

Mr. Bradbury's specialty was cracking cribs. With him "crib" meant anything with a roof on it—dwelling, store, bank or warehouse. He was also a fair hand at the confidence game and had been known to rob half a dozen guests of a hotel the same evening. Taken all in all, he was a good all round man, and it wasn't his fault that luck was against him. Even if his money was low he was making a big bluff by dressing well and ordering the best the menu afforded. Mr. Bradbury was wondering how much the next detective who arrested him would demand for letting him go again when one of the bell boys suddenly appeared and said:

"You are wanted at the telephone, sir."

The gentleman of the janny gave a start of surprise and then proceeded to the instrument in the next room. Few knew of his presence in the city, and they would hardly chance calling him up over the wire. The problem was soon solved, however. In answer to his hello a girl's voice started off with:

"So I've got you at last, have I? I've been trying for half an hour. Are you coming home this evening?"

"I don't know," was the doubtful reply of Mr. Bradbury, who instantly



ON THE TABLE LAY THE BIG BULGING ENVELOPE.

realized that a mistake had been made, but had a natural curiosity to hear more of it.

"But you must come. Papa is in a great stew. He meant to go down to-day and deposit some bonds in safe deposit, but has sprained his ankle and is laid up and swearing at a great rate. The safe has got out of kilter and can't be unlocked, and there are \$30,000 worth of bonds lying around loose. You must come up for the night and take them down in the morning. It may be a week before papa can get out. You know mamma is in bed, and I can't leave her. And you will come?"

"Why, yes, I guess so. Where are you?"

"At home, of course."

"Well—er—you know"—stammered Mr. Bradbury, with his heart in his mouth as he thought of those bonds and realized that he didn't know where the other end of the wire was located.

"If you don't come papa will have a fit. Have you got a cold that your voice sounds so husky?"

"Yes, a bad cold, but I will get up there. It may be late, and you'd better leave the front door unlocked."

"You mean the side door."

"Yes; the side door. Leave it unlocked."

"Have you been losing your key again?"

"It's either lost or mislaid. You can leave the door unlocked and all go to bed. Sorry for the governor. He shouldn't try to be so spy. Goodbye."

Somewhere within a few miles of Felix Bradbury was a house in which there were a sick mother, a father laid up with a sprain and a girl of eighteen or twenty the sole protector. In that house were \$30,000 worth of bonds ready to be had for the taking, and it is needless to say that the man of many names felt his mouth water at the prospect. At the same time he cursed fate because he didn't know the location of the house and couldn't see how he was going to find out. Two minutes later Providence came to his assistance. Providence does assist the wicked as well as the good, at least on occasions.

Two young men sat down near him, and he heard one call the other Bradbury. So there were two Bradburys, and the bell boy had summoned the wrong one. A little later there was talk of the country, and within half

an hour the crib cracker had his case at his fingers' ends. The girl had telephoned him from a few miles out of Boston. He could reach the country seat within a few hours by train.

Mr. Felix Bradbury bought a quarter cigar on the strength of his prospects and made for the depot. The girl's brother wouldn't be troubled to take those bonds to the safe deposit in the morning.

In the country house Miss Bessie Bradbury sat up until 11 o'clock. It was at that hour before her father ceased swearing at the stairs on which he had slipped, at the doctor who told him to lie quiet for a week and at the family burglar proof safe for getting out of order.

"Will probably will come on the midnight train," she mused as she saw that the side door was left free for him to enter, "and I am going to give him a scare about those bonds. If I lead him to think that the house has been robbed, maybe it will scare his hoarseness away."

There were old bonds in the safe and out of it. There were silver mine bonds worth 1 cent on the dollar for the pictures on them, and there were coal oil bonds worth 3 cents a pound as paper rags. The elder Mr. Bradbury had invested in his time. It was no trouble at all for Miss Bessie to hunt up thirty \$1,000 bonds, worth altogether 30 cents, and put them in the envelope in place of those issued by Uncle Samuel. The latter she carried up to her room with her, and by and by the house grew quiet. It was then that Mr. Felix Bradbury approached to reap the ripening grain. He had the girl's word that the side door would be left unlocked. He found it so. He entered noiselessly, turned on his dark lantern and proceeded to business.

What more fitting place in a house for bonds than the library! Only now and then is a man mean enough to hide them in the oven of the cook stove before going to bed. On the way to the library Mr. Bradbury stopped to partake of a glass of wine and a cold lunch in the dining room. His appetite was good and his prospects all that could be desired. He expected to have to spend some time in search, but no sooner had he entered the library than there on the table lay the big bulging envelope.

At 7 o'clock next morning Miss Bradbury's papa was swearing again. He swore so hard and so continuously that it was ten minutes before she found out that the house had been robbed during the night. The bonds were gone! The burglar had entered by the side door, which "she" had been silly enough to leave unlocked. She had been promised a trip to Europe. Now she couldn't have it. She had been promised an auto. Now her father would see her riding in a wheelbarrow first. He was going on to check off other pains and penalties when she told the good bonds under his nose and told of the joke she had put up on Will. While she was telling it the young man arrived.

It required considerable Sherlock Holmesing to clear up the mystery, and the problem had not yet been solved when the telephone rang and Miss Bessie was called by a servant. It was the same voice as on the previous evening, only there was an aggrieved tone to it.

"Well, what is it?"

"I found the side door unlocked."

"Yes?"

"I found the bonds on the library table."

"Yes?"

"I have tumbled to your little joke."

"Yes?"

"And if I commit murder while cracking my next crib you may know that you drove me to it. Goodbye!"

Keats' Epitaph.

Shortly before his death Keats left strict injunctions that his headstone should bear these words:

Here lies one whose name was writ in water.

For nearly forty years a simple gravestone bearing these words marked the spot where Keats lay—the graveyard of the English church in Rome—but in 1859 Joseph Severn, whose hand Keats held when he died, wrote to Mr. Dilke, father of the present Sir Charles Dilke, suggesting the following epitaph, which was subsequently adopted:

This grave contains the mortal remains of John Keats.

A Young English Poet, who died at Rome, Feb. 23, 1820, aged 25 years.

His short life was so embittered by discouragement and sickness that he desired these words to mark his grave:

"Here lies one whose name was writ in water."

Time

having reversed this sentence, his friends and admirers now inscribe his name in marble.

1859.

Odd Auction Incident.

"A Pittsburgh millionaire once saved me from the commission of a dreadful error," said an Atlantic City auctioneer. "We put up a lot of second-hand art books, books with colored plates, one rainy day, and among the lot was a set of Audubon's 'Birds of America.' I knew little about books—the useful arts are my line—and I was quite ready to let this set go for \$25 when my Pittsburgh friend, happening in, bid \$500."

"Of course the books went to him, but after the sale he told me he didn't want them."

"Take them back," he said, "and ship them to New York. You can get \$1,500 for this set. It is a first edition."

"Sure enough, the set brought \$1,500 in New York two months later. It had been forwarded to me through a shipping clerk's error, and I'd have let it go for nothing had it not been for the knowledge and kindness of this Pittsburgh millionaire."

## POWER OF PERFUMES.

The Way Various Scents Act on the Nerves and Brain.

Nearly all perfumes have antiseptic qualities and are valuable in keeping away infection.

The perfumes which are the most agreeable to the sense are not always the most helpful to the nerves. Ambergris, for instance, is positively offensive to many, yet it is said to possess a wonderful power of clearing the brain and driving away the blues. On the other hand, attar of roses, with the suggestion of glowing suns and gorgeous eastern colors, predisposes to tears.

A faint odor of musk acts as a tonic, for which the best antidote is the odor of sandalwood. The fragrance of citron is as soothing to nervous folk as the sound of faroff music.

The scent of orange flowers is so depressing to the action of the heart that it is not safe for any one with disease of that organ to inhale it for any length of time. Reviving perfumes come from herbaceous plants largely, from the odors of mignonette, rosemary and lavender, and soothe the nerves.

The perfumes of lilies, jasmine and acacia are pleasant and soothing to a healthy sense, though delicate nerves cannot enjoy them even in their garden freshness. Brought closer in clusters of blossom, their odor is narcotic and depressing, so that persons grow faint at the smell of them and may be put into heavy slumber, as if drugged by their odor.—London Express.

## SIMPLE MEDICINES.

Remedies That May Be Found in Nature's Drug Stores.

If chemists and druggists disappeared from the face of the earth humanity could still worry along with the simple remedies which nature yields, practically ready made. There is nothing to beat rhubarb juice as a cure for gout or rheumatism except water from medicinal springs. All kinds of scurvy and blood poisoning yield to the juice of lemons or of limes, which are the greatest blood purifiers in existence. Even doctors acknowledge that natural, fresh cream from cows' milk can give points to cod liver oil and similar nasty liquids in treating consumption. Common mustard used as a plaster or poultice is the best cure for a cold on the chest, and the white of an egg with sugar is the finest medicine for hoarseness. To cure a burn an application of the white skin that lines the shell of an egg is unbeatable, while the raw yolk is a capital tonic. In fact, gardens and roadsides are full of herbs of which the juice or leaves afford remedies or palliatives for almost every disease to which humanity is heir.—New York Mail.

## Luminous Centipede.

Lizard, snake and natural electric light plant all rolled into one—this is the luminous centipede, one of the most interesting creatures in nature. It is about one and a quarter inches long and covered with short hairs. Its body is very narrow and appears to be in sections. In consequence of this peculiar formation the creature appears to move sideways except when frightened. Then the natural electric light plant feature appears, and, with an almost instantaneous wavelike motion, beginning at the tail, the color of the reptile changes from orange to a greenish phosphorescent shade. Then, sparkling with a tiny streak of green light, the creature darts away to a place of refuge. When one of the pair is in search of its mate, the color grows a bright yellow, but at will the centipede can resume its darker color, and then, if lying close to the grain of a piece of wood, is hardly noticeable.

## The Word "Canteen."

A strange etymological history is that possessed by the word "canteen"—which has caused so much talk in temperance and army circles—if its origin is correctly assigned to the old Latin "quintana," which literally means "of the fifth rank" or "fifth in order." The "quintana (viva)" was a street in the Roman camp so called because it came between the fifth maniples, or company, and the sixth. Here all the business and marketing of the camp were done, and "quintana" eventually came to mean a market.—Chicago News.

## Simplified.

It is said of a noted Virginia judge that in a pinch he always came out ahead. An incident of his childhood might go to prove this.

"Well, Benny," said his father when the lad had been going to school about a month, "what did you learn today?"

"About the mouse, father."

"Spell mouse."

After a little pause Benny answered:

"Father, I don't believe it was a mouse after all. It was a rat."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Sydney Smith's Sharp Tongue.

Sydney Smith, was at a party one evening when, seeing Mrs. Grote, wife of the historian, enter, wearing a rose colored turban, he suddenly exclaimed, "I now know the meaning of the word grotesque!"—He professed his cordial liking for both her and her husband, saying: "I like them. I like him, he is so ladylike, and I like her, she's such a perfect gentleman."

## English Art.

Foreigners appear to have great difficulty in acquiring representative examples of the English school of painting and with good reason. Our art is more fruitful in attractive hybrids than the art of any other country in the world.—Burlington Magazine.

A man is never mediocre when he has much good sense and much good feeling.—Joubert.

## VOGUE POINT.

A Fine Idea For Modernizing an Old Bodice.

A very clever Parisian confection in lace and chiffon, which is so much like a bolero that it seems almost incorrect to describe it as a bodice, is shown in the cut. The foundation is of ecru chiffon laid in three folds and hanging to below the bust. Square motifs of heavy ecru lace are set on the



LACE BOLERO-BODICE.

chiffon, while a bright cobweb ecru lace hangs in a full ruffle from the shoulder over the top of the armhole and from the three motifs over the bust in front. A full shirring of the same lace is set on a strap under the arms that connects the front and back of the bolero and gives the bolero-like effect.

## Uses For Soda.

Wash hairbrushes in strong tepid soda water, then rinse well in clear cold water and place in the air out of sunlight to dry.

Add a speck of soda when cooking beans or any vegetable which seems tough, and the cooking process is quickened.

A little soda will counteract the acidity of sour fruits as they are cooking, and less sugar will be required to sweeten them.

For cleaning paint before repainting use two ounces of soda to one quart of cold water. Afterward rinse off with clear cold water.

In using soda with cream of tartar allow one level teaspoonful of soda to two rounded teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar for each quart of flour.

Soda should be pulverized and carefully measured whenever it is used in cooking, as it is a powerful alkali, which must be used with discretion and accuracy.

Add a little soda when stewing a fowl to make the flesh more tender.

## Eczema and Its Cure.

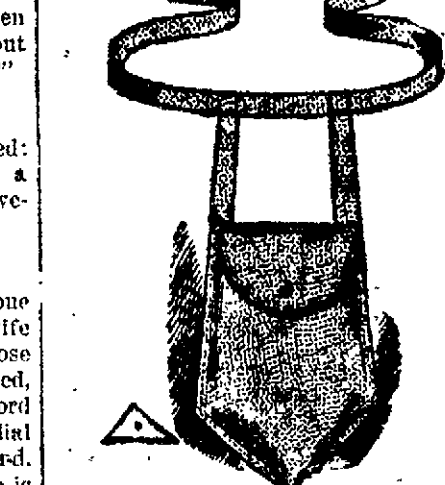
"I am afraid I have greatly interfered with my own practice," said a celebrated artist, "by giving the following advice to many of my friends: At the first symptoms of eczema let the patient lie on the bed with the painful ear uppermost. Fold a thick towel and tuck it around the neck; then with a teaspoon fill the ear with warm water. Continue doing this for fifteen or twenty minutes. The water will fill the ear orifice and flow over on the towel. Afterward turn over the head, let the water run out and plug the ear with warm glycerin and cotton. This may be done every hour until relief is obtained. It is an almost invariable cure and has saved many cases of acute inflammation. The water should be quite warm, but not too hot."

## Useful Underskirt Pocket.

In these days, when the dressmakers sternly refuse to allow the luxury of dress pockets, women are only too often driven to carrying all their valuables in a small wrist or hand bag. These little bags may easily be snatched from them at any moment, or they may be lost or dropped in a crowd. As a substitute for one of these bags a fair sized pocket which can be worn under the dress skirt is a most necessary and valuable article.

Such a pocket is especially useful at holiday times, when it may be advisable to carry jewelry and money from place to place without calling attention to the fact by displaying hand bags or small dressing cases.

Illustrated is one of these underskirt pockets, arranged to button securely and mounted on straps of strong webbing, with a narrow waistband to be fastened with a buckle round the waist. The pocket might be made in chamois leather or in strong lining of any kind, with one or two interior divisions to hold notes or silver, purse or jewels.



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He burst into a laugh, then drew forth papers that convinced me of his identity. I have been a multimillionaire for several years, yet I sometimes fancy there's something wrong—that I have been made a victim.

ROSE INGERSOLL.

## SHABBY GENTEEL

[Original.]

When I went to the seashore for August I was completely worn out. I had managed a class of fifty children for ten months, excepting holidays, and never had I encountered so much mischief. June was a hot month, and by the time I had completed the work attending examinations I was too broken down to get away for a change, though my salary and my savings were so small that I could only afford one month's outing, anyway.

I was walking one evening on the beach drinking in the delicious salt sea breeze when I met a man who noticed me with more apparent interest than I usually received from strangers of the opposite sex. He brought a pair of fine brown eyes to bear upon me, which caused me to lower mine, though his gaze was perfectly respectful, even deferential. My brief look at him was only sufficient to tell me that his face was intellectual and his clothes were shabby.

At a short distance from the shore was a rock on which I would often go after sunset, sink into a seat worn by the water and enjoy the waves and the breeze. I went there one evening, passing over the narrow strip of sand that led to it just as the full moon was rising. For several nights I had been troubled with wakefulness, and now, lulled by the splash of the waves and the sea breeze and the moonlight on the water, I fell asleep.

I was awakened by a cold bath. The tide had risen, and a wave higher than the rest had completely covered the lower half of my body. I looked at the water; it was all about me. I looked up at the moon; it stood on the meridian. I turned my head; the breakers were on the beach behind me. I was becoming terror stricken when I saw a man on the shore making motions to me. He called to me, telling me to remain where I was and he would go to the inlet near by and fetch a boat. Ten minutes later I was relieved to hear the sound of oars and see a rowboat rising and falling with the waves. When it reached the rock and the oarsman turned his face to me, the moon struck full upon it. He was the shabby genteel man I had passed on the beach.

There was every reason to suppose that he had saved me from drowning, for I could not swim, and since nearly every one on shore had gone to bed it is doubtful if my cries would have been heard above the noise of the breakers. Be this as it may, I had had a thrilling introduction to my rescuer and did not require him to secure the good offices of a mutual friend to make us acquainted.

After that we spent many an hour together on the beach. I tried without appearing to be inquisitive to discover his occupation and social status, but failed. Though he was nearly forty, he did not seem to have taken hold of a career. He disliked money making, but loved literature, art, science, all that was ideal and intellectual. I asked him what career he would choose if he chose any, and he said he would prefer that of a gentleman. I sighed, regretting that want of energy or purpose had neutralized his excellent qualities.

I cannot think of my action in this important episode in my life without astonishment. I had believed myself the most practical woman. I had pitied those women who had lost their heads in losing their hearts, and yet I not only suffered myself to fall in love with this man, who appeared to drift like a ship without a rudder, but I permitted him to make love to me. Shabby as he was, no woman in her senses would have formed any other conclusion with regard to him than that he made a precarious living by his wits.

However, the result was the usual result of infatuation. He said he had an income of \$600 a year, and I earned the same. We passed from friends to lovers and, after many misgivings on my part, to betrothal. One thing he persuaded me to do that I considered positively rash—to be married quietly at the seashore and return together. I consented under protest, and we were married.

On reaching the station to return to the city my husband put me on a train going in the opposite direction. I was terror stricken. I had married a stranger, and heaven only knew what he was going to do with me. He led me into a private room in a parlor car. I demanded to know what all this meant, especially the unwarranted expense.

"Easy, sweetheart," he said in his usual careless way. "Now that you can't marry me for selfish purposes I will confess. I am one of those multimillionaires who have women thrown at them by the thousands. I went to the seashore incognito, to get away from them. When I passed you on the beach it suddenly struck me that you were the woman I wanted to marry. The night you went to sleep on the rock I was watching you, hoping that you would give me an opportunity to rescue you. In this you were very obliging as well as very stupid."

"My father started the business that I now manage, and I have tripled it since his death. I have only one talent—business—but I despise it. We are going home to spend a few months while I arrange to turn over my duties to another. Then we will get as far away from the scramble as possible."

"I don't believe one word you say. You are an impostor. You have deceived me."

He burst into a laugh, then drew forth papers that convinced me of his identity. I have been a multimillionaire for several years, yet I sometimes fancy there's something wrong—that I have been made a victim.

ROSE INGERSOLL.

## COIFFURE STYLES.

NOT GOOD FORM TO BE SO PALPABLY MARCELED.

The Exaggerated Pompadour is "out"—More Modish to Follow One's Own Individual Requirements in Hairdressing.

The new coiffures afford to every woman the opportunity to make herself attractive if she will. The word "coiffures" is used advisedly, for fashion no longer demands that women of all types and degrees of loveliness and even those of no apparent loveliness at all shall slavishly follow one mode, whether it is becoming or not. That sort of "fashionableness" was so flagrantly overdone in the case of the exaggerated pompadour that nowadays the really modish woman is distinguished less by her close adherence to the fashion of the moment than by her ingenious adaptation of it to her own individual requirements.

In only one essential detail is Mme. la Mode at all arbitrary, and that is in the matter of waving the hair. It is not good form to be so palpably marceled as to suggest involuntary thoughts of the curling iron to every beholder, but one simply must display a wealth of softly waving locks this season or submit to be considered hopelessly out of date. All the new millinery seems to have been modeled for youthful faces and luxuriant tresses, and the outlook would be distinctly dreary for the woman who cannot lay claim to either asset were it not possible to assume a virtue, even though one have it not.

Fortunately, however, a becoming arrangement of the hair will go a long way toward investing the face with youthfulness and charm, if not with actual beauty.

The moderately high coiffure will prevail during the coming winter with outdoor toilets, while the fashion of wearing the hair low on the neck will be popular for evening and indoor dress among the younger women. The low coiffure, though charming, is not at any season of the year adapted for the street, but with the winter costume it is simply unthinkable. In fact, no matter how well the hair is cared for,



PARISIAN HEADRESS.

constant contact with it will inevitably result in a greasy looking spot on the collar of gown or coat, while a fur collar or boa will quickly assume a nasty appearance that is, to say the least, unlovely. Moreover, it is virtually impossible to keep the modern hat securely in place when the hair is dressed low, while there is invariably a hiatus between the hat trimmings and the coil of hair that is not only in artistic, but distressingly untidy.

In the high coiffure the hair is waved softly and gathered into a loose coil on the crown of the head, the front arrangement being managed with a view to forming a becoming frame for the face. A youthful effect is produced by the simple addition of a smart ribbon bow placed a little on one side just where the coil and the front hair meet. Large tortoise shell pins are used for fastening the coil, and the loose locks are secured with invisible wire pins. False curls are no longer worn by women of taste. Occasionally a jeweled barrette is used for keeping in place the stray nape locks.

Side combs are quite out of date, but one really handsome high comb of Spanish or empire design is often worn at the back partly as a support and partly as a finish to the coil. Without some such addition the high coiffure looks rather incomplete and is apt to slip out of place. When worn with a low coiffure the comb is placed immediately above the coil or braid. Usually, however, the comb is omitted when the hair is dressed low. With the latter style of hairdressing the front hair may either be parted Madonna-wise or on the side, after the fashion of L'Alphon, or it may be waved back loosely from the face without parting.

The dainty Parisian headress illustrated is designed for opera or theater wear. It is a wreath of sweet peas in white and lovely pale tints of pink and lavender. These blossoms are mounted on a bandeau of black velvet that fits perfectly about the high coil of hair. At one side is placed a long, graceful marabout aigret. AMY VARNUM.

"Kate, I must warn you. I saw that policeman put his arm round you and kiss you."

"I couldn't help that, ma'am."

"But you didn't seem to object."

"Not me, an' he had up for resistin' the police?"

## A PUZZLE LUNCHEON.

One Hostess' Bright Idea For Entertaining Women Friends.

New ideas for luncheons? Well, there's a whole host of them this year, not a few being of a character that any capable hostess can carry out for herself without the assistance of a caterer.

There, for one, is the clever little puzzle luncheon, where cards with pencils attached are passed after each course and guests are asked to name the ingredients of the dish they have just eaten.

Sometimes the viands are purposely made a trifle complicated, an unexpected element of flavoring, for example, being introduced with intent to deceive.

The bouillon for such a meal can have a "bouquet" that is truly French in its abundance, and a small portion of chicken may be introduced in addition to the conventional round of beef, etc.

So many good things go to make up a truly epicurean salad that no suggestions are needed here.

Frozen puddings, too, are sufficiently complicated even in their simpler forms to puzzle the luncheon.

A prize can be awarded for each individual course or the winner at each stage of the game can receive a point which counts toward a prize to be awarded at the conclusion of the meal.

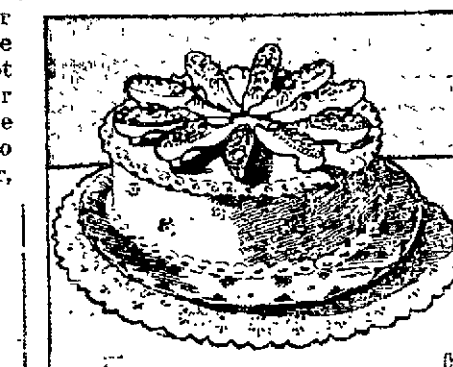
A poem luncheon is another novel suggestion requiring much less preparation than the foregoing.

Here the entertainer selects a dozen poems, the subjects of which hint at the characters of her twelve guests.

Some one should read the poems during their justice. Cards are then passed, and each guest is asked to write down opposite the title of the poem the name of the fellow convive it suggests.

A book of poetry would be a fitting award in this case.

Dainty For the Bridesmaid Luncheon. Cover a lot of delicate white cake with white icing flavored with almond.



and, when just set mark off into slices and place a tiny sugar slipper, filled with sugar rice, on each slice.

## Pickup Christmas Work.



# THOMAS W. LAWSON, NOVELIST

Character Study of Boston's Croesus, Who Is to Turn From Frenzied Finance to Frenzied Fiction

Famous Copper King, Who Has Always Had a Taste For the Spectacular, Is Neither Haughty Nor Supercilious, but Good Natured—Great Lover of Luxury, and Trigger-Quick at Repartee. How He Made a Farm to Order

**B**OSTON is in the premonitory throes of an earthquake. The famous frogs in the pond of Boston Common creak apprehensively. The surface of State street already shows corrugations. The Back Bay district has its back up. And all this because ex-Mayor Lawson of Grand Rivers, Ky., is going to become a novelist and short story writer.

The full name of this ex-mayor of Grand Rivers is Thomas William Lawson. He likes best to be called "Lawson of Boston." Mr. Lawson solemnly announces that he will turn from frenzied finance to frenzied fiction. There are some State street financiers and some Back Bay fashionables who do not admire him. These persons fear that he may write them and their doings into his stories. This fear occasions the quaking.

Mr. Lawson himself makes no threat as to writing up fashionable foibles, but he outlines his first three short stories in this manner, which shows that he will handle fiction as a cudgel with which to chastise the "system" still further:

No. 1.—"A disclosure that I promise you will make a real sensation in the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, blow out seven-eighths of all their windows and make it impossible for the 'system' and the stock gamblers

where investigations were made is a difficult matter to determine. The main point is that he was the first man to handle the muck rake from the inside of the muck and thus far the only insider to do it willingly and cheerfully. Mr. Lawson claims that he has exposed stock gambling methods for the public good. Some of the individuals whose methods he has shown up aver that he has done it for spite. H. H. Rogers, for instance, said that Lawson was so constituted that he would spend a million dollars to get revenge on him. No doubt every man is entitled to his own view of Lawson's motives.

## Some Things He Has Done.

Since Lawson's lively pen began to make a stir in magazine pages several important things have happened. There is the new deal in life insurance management, for one thing, and the recent conviction of Standard Oil in Ohio for another. The darning of Rogers by Attorney General Hadley of Missouri is to be counted in the score, and just here we may insert No. 9 of Lawson's list of nine pointers to Mr. Hadley at the time of that inquiry as showing the Lawsonian literary style:

"Henry H. Rogers is brave as a lion up to the point where he gets a scare on that his trucks won't work. When you once cross the line with him as Hughes did with McCall he'll go down

cy to a very rocky piece of land at Selma, near Boston. Mrs. Lawson thought it would make a fine farm. Lawson bought the tract.

"Tom," said one of his friends, "if you want a farm, why didn't you buy land that you can cultivate? Why, the rocks are so close together on that place that you can't use it for a sheep pasture unless you sharpen the sheep's noses so they can get down to the grass."

## Made a Farm to Order.

But Lawson set a force of men to work, blasted out the rocks, hauled soil and spread it on the bare spots, transformed the tract into a beautiful and fertile farm and showed that a man with plenty of money could make a farm to order. At last reports he had spent about \$3,000,000 on the place. He calls it Dreamworld. His tenants occupy pretty cottages bordering a street, as in a village, and his farmhouse is a mansion. There is a huge chicken house, in which every hen has a separate apartment, steam heated, and each rooster occupies his own flat.

Lawson loves luxury. His steam yacht, named Dreamer, cost \$250,000. It is a floating art gallery. Six years ago Lawson built another yacht, the Independence, which he desired to enter in the contest for the America's Cup. The New York Yacht club, which had the matter in hand, made a ruling that only members of the club were entitled to compete in the trial races to choose a yacht to go against the challenger. Lawson's yacht had cost him \$200,000. He had it destroyed, made souvenir bronze cups for his friends out of the copper sheathing plates and then set to work and wrote a big book, "The Lawson History of the America's Cup," appropriately bound in sail canvas and highly embellished. Each copy cost him \$300. He had fifty copies made, gave them away and destroyed the plates. It is said that that is the costliest book per copy ever printed in America.

Lawson has business offices on State street, which he seldom enters. The atmosphere is too staid. He prefers to sit in his private office in Young's hotel, where he gave the dinner thirty years ago. This is a private art gallery and treasure collection. On his desk table are three magnificent equestrian statues—Julius Caesar, Frederick the Great and Napoleon.

"Those men," he once said to a caller, "if they were living today would be in Wall street."

## Works in a Luxurious Den.

From this luxurious den Lawson transacts his business. Wires connect with his business office, and a gold plated ticker machine reels out the tape reports from Wall street and the Boston Stock Exchange. Why should he mix with the mob when he can make millions by telephone?

Only once has Lawson deserted Boston. That was when, sixteen years ago, he went down to Kentucky and founded a boom town called Grand Rivers. There was iron ore in the vicinity, and Lawson organized companies and built big mills. Grand Rivers grew to be a thriving burg of 1,500 people. Lawson got out and worked for the development of the city with him mayor. Then his associates grew icy, and the boom broke wide open.

Mayor Lawson returned to Boston almost as poor as he was the night after the boyhood dinner. But it was still easy for him to make money, and he soon became a millionaire again. Since that little excursion into the woods he has stuck closely to his Boston offices right across the street from the bank where he shoveled gold pieces into the bucket at the beginning of his remarkable familiarity with hard cash. It was there that he began his dealings with Bufile copper, engineered the famous Amalgamated and became known as "the copper king" long before he made his first bold dash into literature.

"Lawson is trigger quick at repartee. Once he was at sea aboard his yacht. Another boat passed within hailing distance, on the deck of which was a vivacious girl from Chicago. The girl was told that the man on the deck of the Dreamer was the copper king.

"Hello there, Copper!" she cried. "Hello there, Brass!" returned Lawson.

## Sample of His Good Nature.

There is nothing haughty or supercilious about Lawson. He is good natured. Once while in New York he entered a cafe and ordered for breakfast that delectable fish called sheep's head. There was none on hand, and the proprietor sent Jerry, a green hand from inland regions, to the market for a sheep's head. After quite an interval Jerry returned with the head of a sheep artistically skinned and its mouth open as if to say "Baa." Lawson gave Jerry a generous tip and ordered something else.

With all his worldly wisdom Lawson is superstitious. He carries a lucky fifty cent piece. Sometimes he tosses a gold coin and determines by the heads or tails method whether he will buy or sell. The figure 3 and its numerals, he thinks, have a lucky significance for him. His office is at No. 33, and his two telephone numbers are 3337 and 3349. He wears around his neck a watch chain of 333 gold links, passing out through a buttonhole of his waistcoat. His waistcoats, by the way, are gorgeous works of art. They run to fancy figures, both in price and pattern.

Lawson likes opposition and thrives on it. Of his enemies Lawson says: "They are all thoroughbreds. Every one of them would rise from a sound sleep to to me no injury. Long may they live. They put spice into life."

Of many maxims made by Lawson this is his own favorite: "Only one person in this world can help a man, and that person is himself."

## BRITISH CASTE.

Love of the Englishman For a Titled Ruling Class.

The presence of a personal sovereign is the outward and visible sign that caste is still supreme in the British empire. The external abuses of the feudal system have been abolished in Great Britain, one by one, until those that still linger are almost harmless, but the inner spirit survives to this late day, and even now its manifestations are abundant in almost every part of the social structure of the British Isles.

There is still alive the fiction that the king rules and that the army of the empire is his majesty's army. There is still a willing acceptance of the titled aristocracy and also of an upper house, the vast majority of whose members sit there by the right of birth only, without regard to their individual merits.

No doubt the British people could change these things speedily and without violence if they really desired to get rid of this inheritance from feudalism. But they have not got rid of it, and this is evidence enough that they do not wish to do so.

## THE WILD CARROT.

One of the Most Interesting of Our Native Plants.

A weed has been defined as "a plant that persists in growing where it is not desired." Surely the wild carrot is a most weedy weed from the point of view of that definition and of the dislike of the farmer. As to the persistence, our veteran farmer-naturalist John Burroughs tells us: "Cut off the head of the wild carrot, and in a week there are five heads in room of the one. Cut off these, and by fall there are ten looking defiance at you from the same root."

The only fault of the wild carrot, as of other so-called weeds, is too great success in life. It is guilty only of persistence. But from a nature lover's point of view there are, strictly speaking, no weeds. No plant is disliked. On the contrary, the more a plant is able to thrive successfully for life the more of interest it is. We can also see and appreciate the beauty without the "weedy" dislike.

If in this spirit observers will examine the wild carrot the verdict will be that it is one of the prettiest and most interesting of our native plants. The beauty is especially noticeable in the full bloom, or Queen Anne's lace, form. Perhaps some may regard the bird's nest form as the most interesting—Exchange.

**Kicks Its Food Into Its Mouth.**  
"This is an eye-ape," said the keeper of the monkey house. "Watch it kick its food into its mouth."

The eye-ape, a handsome lemur, hurried to the plate of cut carrots that the keeper had just pushed under the bars. It stood before the food, which it took up piece by piece in its fore paws and tossed swiftly through the air into its open mouth. Like a juggler, it kept a yellow cloud of carrots curving through the air from its foot to its mouth continuously. The quick toss of the leg with which this was done had, undeniably, the look of a kick.

"Eye-apes come from Madagascar," the keeper said. "They are nocturnal in their habits, and they live in holes. The natives regard them with superstitious reverence. They are the only creatures extant that kick their food into their mouths."

## The Sin of Insurance.

"When life insurance was first instituted," said an antiquary, "the church and pious people generally were dead set against it. They said that it was gambling in human lives. They said, too, that it would encourage murder. They were right in a way. Life insurance is gambling in human lives—the odds are so greatly in the companies' favor that they can never lose. It is also an encouragement to murder. A good many murders are committed every year for the sake of life insurance policies. But these evils are no more than fly specks on the great beneficent life insurance bodies. Life insurance does so much good that the evils attendant on it are by comparison nil."

## His Golden Opportunity.

A Baltimore man tells of an address made to some school children in that city by a member of the board of trustees. "My young friends," said the speaker, "let me urge upon you the necessity of not only reading good books, but of owning them, so that you may have access to them at all times. When I was a young man I used frequently to work all night to earn money to buy books, and then get up before daylight to read them."—Success Magazine.

## His Mistake.

"I thought it was a good time to ask the old gentleman for his daughter. He is suffering from a recently broken arm."

"Well?"  
"I found I made a mistake in not waiting until he broke a leg."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Kind Hearted.

Hewitt—Why did you marry? Jewitt—Just to give a friend of mine, a clergyman, a job.—New York Press.

There is no more perfect endowment in man than political virtue.—Plutarch.

A quarter invested in The Independent Weekly Columns will bring results. Try it.

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NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

## COZY HOMES



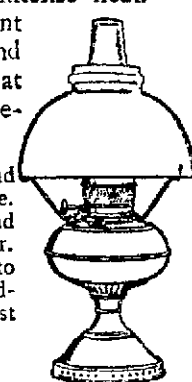
Your home can be made more comfortable than ever before if you have a Perfection Oil Heater. You can carry it about and can quickly make warm and cozy the rooms and hallways that the heat from the other stoves or furnace fails to reach. There is no other heater so handy, so clean and simple as the

**PERFECTION Oil Heater**  
(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

Hundreds of thousands now in use and giving perfect satisfaction. Perfection Oil Heaters, equipped with the smokeless device, are all that the name implies. A trial will convince the most skeptical. Turn the wick as high or low as you can—there's no danger. Gives intense heat. Two finishes—nickel and japan. Brass oil fount beautifully embossed. Holds 4 quarts of oil and burns 9 hours. Every heater warranted. If not at your dealer's write to our nearest agency for descriptive circular.

**THE Rayo Lamp** is the best all-round household lamp made. Its light giving power is unexcelled. Easy to operate and absolutely safe. Equipped with latest improved burner. Brass throughout and nickel plated. An ornament to any room, whether library, dining-room, parlor, or bedroom. Every lamp warranted. Write to our nearest agency if not at your dealer's.

**STANDARD OIL COMPANY**



## Administrator's Sale of Land.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Stark County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction on the 1st day of December, 1917, at one o'clock, P. M., at the premises situate one and one-half miles east of the village of North Lawrence, and one and one-half miles north of Sippo, in said Stark County, the following described real estate, situate in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, to-wit:

The west one-half of the northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34), township No. one (Lawrence), range No. ten (10), containing seventy-nine and 38-100 acres of land, more or less. Terms of sale—Cash, or one-third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years from day of sale, with interest. Deferred payments to be secured by mortgage in the premises. Appraised at thirty-eight Hundred Dollars (\$3800.00).

Adm. of Jacob Weygandt, Dec.

M. E. AUNGST, Attorney.

**Times for Holding Common Pleas Courts, A. D. 1907.**

## STATE OF OHIO.

It is ordered that the terms of the Common Pleas Courts of the several counties in said judicial district, for the year 1907, be fixed as follows, to-wit:

Stark County on the 7th day of January and the 6th day of May and the 10th day of September.

Carroll County on the 31st day of January and the 20th day of May and the 23rd day of September.

Columbiana County on the 14th day of January and the 15th day of April and the 30th day of September.

Portage County on the 7th day of January and the 1st day of April and the 2nd day of September.

Franklin County on the 28th day of January and the 10th day of April and the 7th day of September.

Madison County on the 7th day of January and the 9th day of May and the 8th day of September.

Lake County on the 8th day of February and the 4th day of May and the 21st day of October.

Ashtabula County on the 7th day of January and the 14th day of April and the 20th day of September.

Geauga County on the 7th day of January and the 8th day of April and the 16th day of September.

It is further ordered that the courts of the First sub-division be held by Judges Hale, Harter and Ambler.

That the courts of the Second sub-division be held by Judges Rogers, E. E. Roberts and Robinson.

That the courts of the Third sub-division be held by Judges Metcalfe and J. W. Roberts.

It is further ordered that the Hon. George F. So inson be designated as Supervising Judge, and that said term of court begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

Disney Rogers, E. E. Roberts, Warren W. Hale, J. W. Roberts, W. S. Metcalfe, Ralph S. Ambler, Henry W. Harter, George F. Robinson, Judges Ninth Judicial District.

Dated at Youngstown, Ohio, this 15th day of October, 1907.

JACOB J. WISE, Clerk.

THE STATE OF OHIO, ss.

JACOB J. WISE, Clerk of the Common Pleas Court, in and for the County of Stark aforesaid, certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the written order fixing the day of the commencement of each term of the Common Pleas Courts, in each County of said Ninth Judicial District for the year 1907.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of said Court this 24th day of October, A. D. 1907.

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JACOB J. WISE, Clerk of the Common Pleas Court, in and for the County of



# FORMER FRIENDS ARE NOW FOES.

Zimmerman's Reasons for  
Pleading Guilty.

## FEARED OHLIGER'S EVIDENCE.

Failure to Testify Against His  
Former Partner May Injure  
Ohliger's Chances for Secur-  
ing a Parole—Twenty-five  
Counts are Nollod.

Cleveland, Nov. 14.—Behind the vol-  
untary plea of guilty of J. R. Zimmer-  
man, former Wooster banker, and his  
sentence to two years in the peniten-  
tiary by Judge Taylor in the United  
States court yesterday, lies a story of  
feeling bordering on hate. Carefully  
laid plans for a heroic defense in an  
attempt to save the banker from a  
lethal cell were suddenly cast to the  
winds.

At the eleventh hour Zimmerman  
himself gave up the last chance to save  
his liberty and name in the hope of  
forestalling L. P. Ohliger, character-  
ized as the arch partner in crime, in  
his plans to obtain a parole and cut  
short his sentence of seven years  
which he is now serving behind the  
gray walls of the penitentiary.

Both caught in the web of the law,  
Ohliger, president and directing officer  
of the wrecked Wooster bank, was the  
first to feel the heavy hand of justice.  
He went to the penitentiary a crushed  
and broken man. Deep in his heart,  
however, he cherished the time when  
his former business partner would also  
hear the word sending him to meet the  
lot of a convict.

Ohliger was glad when asked to tes-  
tify against Zimmerman. He volun-  
teered when he could have refused.  
By his testimony the government ex-  
pected to really accomplish the undo-  
ing of Zimmerman. And Zimmerman  
knew this. He and his friends also  
felt that by reason of his testimony  
Ohliger expected to obtain a parole and  
comparative freedom.

As the day of the trial came Zimmer-  
man threw the plans of his lawyers  
into the air. He insisted that he  
would not give Ohliger an opportu-  
nity to sit in the witness chair and  
gloat over him. For that was what it  
would amount to he said he felt. Zimmer-  
man insisted he would plead guilty  
and he won his lawyers over, one of  
them a close relative.

Conferences with the government at-  
torneys were hastily arranged and  
Zimmerman carried out his plan.  
He pleaded guilty to one out of  
twenty-six counts and was at once sen-  
tenced to two years in state's prison  
and pay a fine of \$10,000 and costs.

Dramatic in the extreme was the  
finale to the story of wrong doing,  
flight and capture of the two bankers,  
men who for years bore honored names  
and held positions of especial trust.  
Congressman M. L. Smyser arose after  
the plea of guilty to make a brief  
statement to the court. At his first  
word his voice broke and then tears  
gushed from his eyes. He was still  
weeping when he began again.

"I have known Robert Zimmerman  
since he was a boy," said Smyser.  
"For years and years Zimmerman  
knew Ohliger and he trusted him  
completely. He believed Ohliger to be  
intelligent. He failed in his duties as  
a director of the bank, but God knows  
he never had the slightest intention  
of dishonesty. I ask the court for  
leniency and mercy."

District Attorney Sullivan, himself  
affected by the sorrow of the scene,  
requested that the remaining counts  
against Zimmerman be nollod. Judge  
Taylor in passing sentence complied  
with the request of the district at-  
torney and followed this up with unusual  
and warm commendation of the work  
done by Sullivan in prosecuting the  
flood of bank cases of which the Zimmerman case marks the end.

"If I had any doubt as to the prop-  
riety or justice of nollod the remain-  
ing counts the word of the district at-  
torney would satisfy me," said the  
judge. "His word would satisfy me  
that such a course would be proper and  
justified."

Zimmerman and Ohliger did not  
meet. They were kept apart yester-  
day and the day before. This course  
was followed in deference to the bitter  
feelings between the two men which  
might have resulted in a distressing  
scene.

In the custody of the penitentiary  
guard Ohliger was taken back to the  
big prison yesterday noon. For an  
hour after his sentence Zimmerman re-  
mained in the marshal's office talking  
with friends and saying his last good-  
bys. A son, John Zimmerman, was  
constantly at his side.

At noon Zimmerman was taken to  
the county jail. He will be taken to  
the penitentiary this morning by  
United States Marshal Chandler, where

diately. Ohliger has still over five  
years to serve. He will still be in the  
prison after Zimmerman has served  
his time. The penitentiary officials  
will see that the men are stationed  
far apart inside the walls. They will  
never be within speaking distance.

## PRESIDENT CASTRO DEAD.

Venezuelan Government Trying  
to Suppress the News.

Port DeFrance, Island of Martinique,  
Nov. 14.—(By Associated  
Press.)—The Dutch cruiser Kortenaar,  
which arrived here from Willemstad,  
Island Curacao, reported that at the  
time of her departure from Curacao it  
was reported there persistently, and  
generally believed, that President Cas-  
tro, of Venezuela, was dead, but his  
death was being concealed by the Ven-  
ezuelan government in order to main-  
tain itself in power.

# BANK ROBBER UNDER ARREST

Held Up Cashier in True  
Wild West Style.

## ESCAPED WITH STOLEN HORSE.

With an Accomplice Funk Se-  
cured \$1,400—Mitchell Re-  
arrested on Order from Pitts-  
burg Police, but is Released  
by Judge Bow—Lineup of the  
Canton Team.

Canton, Nov. 14.—Acting upon ad-  
vice from the chief of police of Joliet,  
Ill., Canton officers went to a resi-  
dence in Prospect avenue Tuesday  
night and placed a young man named  
William C. Funk under arrest on a  
charge of robbing a bank. He is now  
being held awaiting the arrival of the  
Illinois officials. The crime for which  
he is wanted borders on the wild West-  
ern order. It is alleged that Funk,  
with a brother-in-law named Venson,  
who conducts a dairy near Joliet, went  
into the Farmers' and Miners' bank at  
a little town called Ladd, Ill., on the  
morning of November 5 and robbed the  
bank. It is said that Funk pulled his  
revolver and drove the cashier into  
the back room, where Venson bound  
and gagged him, using a towel. They  
then stole \$1,400 and made their es-  
cape. Funk secured a livery rig and  
made his way into the country, where  
he compelled a farmer to exchange  
rigs with him, at the point of his re-  
volver. He was next heard of at Van-  
dalia and was then traced to this city.  
Venson has also been captured and is  
now in the jail at Joliet.

William Mitchell, the gambler, who  
was suspected of being implicated in  
the mailing of Jean Mitchell to the  
draining board of a sink by driving  
nails thru each of her hands in ap-  
partments in Pittsburg, is having a lively  
time keeping out of the clutches of the  
law. Mitchell was released Tuesday  
morning and rearrested in the after-  
noon at the request of the Pittsburg  
authorities. He spent the night in  
the city prison and Wednesday morn-  
ing Judge Bow ordered his release  
in probate court in habeas corpus  
proceedings. Before the habeas cor-  
pus proceedings were instituted  
friends of Mitchell appeared before  
Mayor Turnbull with a certified check  
for \$5,000 which they offered as se-  
curity for his appearance.

The board of trade directors want  
\$4,800 and a canvass of the city will  
likely be made to raise that sum.  
President C. A. Dougherty, of the  
board, says that the money is needed  
to square up deals that the board has  
already entered into, and to buy sites  
for five or six factories that desire to  
locate here.

Coach Wallace, of the Canton foot-  
ball team, announces the lineup of the  
Canton team for Friday's game as fol-  
lows: Schronitz, left end; Lang, left  
tackle; Kerchoffe, left guard; Sweet,  
center; Riley, right guard; Ernst,  
right tackle; Thorpe or Gilchrist,  
right end; Stevenson or Steinberger,  
quarterback; Cure, fullback; Smith,  
right halfback; Reynolds, left half-  
back. Suter may also be used on one  
of the ends.

## OF GREEN GRANITE.

A Contract Let for the McKin-  
ley Mausoleum.

Windor, Vt., Nov. 14.—A contract  
has just been placed with a local gran-  
ite firm for furnishing the material for  
the sarcophagi in which the bodies of  
the late President William McKinley  
and Mrs. McKinley will rest in the  
mausoleum at Canton, O. The famous  
green granite quarried from Ascutney  
mountain will be the material used.

B. & O. Cheap Sunday Excursions.  
To Bridgeport, (Washing) Urichville.

# THE COUNTESS GETS DECREE.

End of the Divorce Suit of  
the Castellanes.

## NO ALLOWANCE FOR BONI.

Wanted Five Thousand Dollars  
Annually as an "Alimentary  
Allowance"—Children Cannot  
be Taken from France With-  
out the Count's Consent.

Paris, Nov. 14.—(By Associated  
Press.)—Countess Castellane, formerly  
Miss Anna Gould, was today granted  
a divorce and the custody of her chil-  
dren, who, however, will not be al-  
lowed to be taken from France with-  
out the consent of their father. As  
soon as the court assembled Judge  
Ditte handed down the judgment,  
which is a sweeping victory for the  
countess. The count is given the right  
to see the children at stated periods at  
the home of their grandmother and to  
keep them a month annually during the  
holidays. The count's demand for an  
"alimentary allowance of \$5,000 an-  
nually" was pronounced by the court  
as without foundation in law and was  
rejected.

## THE HOTEL TRUST.

Astor-Built Hostleries "Provid-  
ing Exclusively for the Masses.

New York, Nov. 14.—With the  
opening of the new Knickerbocker,  
New York has waked up to the exist-  
ence of an Astor family "hotel trust."  
Beginning with the Astor House, the  
Astors have successively put up the  
Waldorf-Astoria, the Hotel Astor and  
the St. Regis, and now the Knicker-  
bocker is added to the list of Astor-  
built hostleries, "providing exclusiv-  
ness for the masses."

Rising fifteen stories high, the  
Knickerbocker, with a frontage of 188  
feet on Forty-second street and 102  
feet on Broadway, is a conspicuous  
monument in the very center of New  
York's liveliest district. Altho mil-  
lions have been spent on the interior  
decorations and furnishings, Colonel  
John Jacob Astor's architect and  
builder did not stop at outer appear-  
ance.

To make the ten hundred guests that  
the Knickerbocker can accommodate  
feel that they are securely as well as  
luxuriously housed, the fire proofing of  
the new hotel was made one of the  
principal features. This idea has been  
so completely carried out that should  
a blaze break out in any room, it would  
simply burn up the inflammable mat-  
terial there and then die out. The  
floors and partitions of hollow tile  
form bulkheads thru which fire and  
smoke cannot pass. The steel frame  
work is encased in terra cotta to pre-  
vent warping from fire or sudden col-  
lapse from the effects of the corrosion.

In fact, the perfection of the steel  
and hollow tile construction makes the  
whole building so nearly unburnable  
that there is no danger of a guest wak-  
ing up to find that his only cozy no-  
between being roasted alive or leapt  
from the fourteenth or fifteenth story.  
Evidently, the day of the hotel fire  
trap is passing, for every new hotel  
must keep up with the standard set by  
such buildings as the Knickerbocker.

How the center of New York's hotel  
population has changed is shown by  
the fact that within a radius of one  
thousand feet of the Knickerbocker  
there are sixteen theaters and twenty-  
one clubs. Thru the basement runs  
the Subway; within two blocks is the  
Grand Central station, and a short dis-  
tance away the new Pennsylvania Ter-  
minal is being built. What used to be  
the northern limit of the "Rialto"  
is now the location of its half-way  
house.

## ARMY METHODS IMPROVED

Advance Shown by Comparing  
Two Landings in Cuba.

It is eight years since, amid appal-  
ling medleys, mix-ups and messes, this  
country got its soldiers over to Cuba  
to fight Spain. It was a higgledy  
piggledy specimen of army methods,  
but it was the best we could do just  
then.

A few weeks ago United States  
troops were landed in Cuba a second  
time. Collier's describes what a  
difference just a few years have made  
in the performance. It was "the  
vital difference between the work of an  
amateur and that of professional."

Since the war with Spain the army  
has had to move not troops and com-  
panies, but brigades and army corps,  
not from Fort Sill to Fort Riley, but  
half around the world. Having landed  
there, to the number of sixty  
thousand, it has had to fight them.

reinforce them with as many thousand  
more, and over the second half of the  
world, get them safely home.

The result of this eight years of un-  
ceasing active service, and also of the  
wield of Secretary Root in estab-  
lishing the general staff, is an army  
in organization second only to that of  
the Japanese, and in personnel to  
none. This is no prejudiced boast.

Before the war with Spain our re-  
cruiting officers were accepting thir-  
teen of every hundred men who offered  
themselves for enlistment. Then the  
American army consisted of twenty-five  
thousand men, and we could afford to  
pick and choose. At that time in  
Europe recruiting officers were accept-  
ing by enlistment or conscription  
ninety out of every hundred.

The contrast was so marked that  
when the regulars were arriving at  
Tampa the foreign military attaches  
were always asking one: "Is this your  
corps d'elite?" "Is this the Presi-  
dent's body guard?" They could not  
believe that in our army every man  
was a picked man.

Two years after the war with Spain  
when our army was enlarged to sixty  
thousand, and need of men for the  
Philippines was urgent, the standard  
was woefully lowered. The enlisted  
men looked like messenger boys. The  
ranks were filled with stoop shouldered  
youths who should have been wearing  
the uniform of the hotel lobby.

But in the last six years these an-  
tiprising specimens developed to their  
full height and girth, the imme-  
diate need of men of any condition for  
the Philippines past, and again the  
recruiting officers could pick and  
choose. There has been again a selec-  
tion of the fittest, and today the enlist-  
ed men, altho the army is more than  
twice as large as in 1898, are the same  
stalwart, but alert and active, giants  
that caused the foreigners to think  
each regiment was the "President's  
Own."

## Made a Gorilla King.

The craze among society women for  
queer pets is an old story. It usually  
ends through being carried too far.  
There is the case of Andromeda, for  
instance, and there is that other affair  
of the decadent Roman emperor's daugh-  
ter, who had a pet gorilla, procured for  
her at great cost by an Arabian trader  
who supplied strange beasts for the  
amphitheater. One day the Praetorian  
guard arose and murdered the caesar.  
The gorilla, who happened to be pres-  
ent, strangled the ringleader, who was  
to have assumed the imperial purple  
himself, with its bare hands. This so  
delighted the Praetorians that they  
unanimously elected the gorilla, whom  
they took for a barbarian from North  
Britain, to the vacant throne. On the  
mistake being explained by a zoologic-  
ally minded patrician, the divus caesar  
had to be killed and another one cho-  
sen.—London News.

## Chinese Gambler's Penance.

A Chinese cook named Chin Kan had  
been engaged by a wealthy Chinese in  
Ho In street in Canton. All the money  
he earned had been lost in gambling.  
On one occasion his master paid him  
some money for the provisions he sup-  
plied. The cook lost all the money at  
one stake. Finding that his debts  
were accumulating day by day, on the  
twenty-fourth day he went into the  
kitchen and chopped off the forefinger  
of his left hand as a self punishment  
and warning in order to relinquish this  
evil habit of gambling in the future.  
He became unconscious through the  
pain, but was brought round again in  
a few minutes.—Singapore Times.

## It Couldn't Be.

Dean Farrar quotes Tennyson as hav-  
ing related to him the remark of a  
farmer who, after hearing a fire and  
brimstone sermon from an old style  
preacher, consoled his wife by saying:  
"Never mind, Sally, that must be  
wrong. No constitution could stand it."

## MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.)  
The following is the prevailing price  
Massillon Wednesday, November 14, '06.

Corn, yellow, per bushel	22-25
Do, white, do	23-25
Old Chickens, dressed per lb.	12-15
Spring Chickens, live, per lb.	15
Duck, dressed, per lb.	15
Potatoes, per bushel	40
Apples, per bushel	50
Sausage, per lb.	13
Ribs and Bone Meat	10
Pork, dressed	6-10

## GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the prevailing prices:  
Wheat, 71  
Hay, loose, per ton \$9 to \$10  
Hay, baled, per ton \$10 to \$11  
New Oats 35  
New Corn per bushel 40

Trains "De Luxe" (B. & O. C. L. & W. Div.)

Trains 16 and 17 wide vestibule, high  
back seats, ladies' coach and smoker,  
porter in attendance. No extra charge.

B. & O. Washington and East, Chi-  
cago and West.  
Single and round trip via Baltimore &  
Ohio R. R. Consult our agents before  
purchasing tickets.

## LOTS FOR SALE!

A few lots on George and Johnson  
streets off Richville avenue, your choice  
at \$200.  
A number of good lots on South Erie  
street at very reasonable prices.  
One lot on Clay alley \$200.  
JAMES R. DUNN.

Opera Block over Hawley's.  
Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m. and  
from 4 to 5:30 p. m.

# DELIGHTFULLY ENTERTAINED.

Guests at Musicales Given by  
Dr. and Mrs. Pease.

## THOSE PRESENT NUMBERED 200

The Von Kunitz String Quartet,  
Whose Members are Distin-  
guished Players in the Pitts-  
burg Orchestra, Assisted by  
Howard J. White, Were the  
Musicians.

Dr. and Mrs. A. Per Lee Pease, who  
entertained two hundred guests at the  
Massillon club Tuesday evening with  
a musicale, the most beautiful affair  
of the kind ever given in Massillon.  
The performers were Luigi Von  
Kunitz, concertmaster of the Pitts-  
burg orchestra, first violin; Leo Alt-  
man, second violin; Jean de Backer,  
viola, and Henry Bramsen, violoncel-  
la—known apart from the orchestra as  
the Von Kunitz String Quartet, as-  
sisted by Howard J. White, a noted  
baritone, also of Pittsburg. The pro-  
gram, as it appears below, was slight-  
ly changed to suit the requirements of  
the moment, many additions being  
necessary on account of the enthusiasm  
of the audience, to which the perform-  
ers courteously responded. As the  
last notes of the Haydn finale died  
away the appreciation of the guests  
was so spontaneously manifested that  
the players returned to their places  
and as a last encore played the fami-  
liar Bacharini Minuet. The soloists  
were repeatedly encored. The pro-  
gram was as follows:

- The Von Kunitz String Quartet.  
Luigi von Kunitz, Concertmaster Pitts-  
burg Orchestra. First Violin  
Leo Altman. Second Violin  
Jean de Backer. Viola  
Henry Bramsen. Royal Danish Cham-  
ber Virtuoso. Violoncello
- Program.  
1. Mozart. Quartet in D Major  
Allegro. Menuetto. Adagio. Finale  
2. a. Hermann. Adagio  
b. David. Scherzo  
Jern de Backer.  
3. a. Verdi. Prologue-Simon Boccanegra  
b. King. "The Grail"  
c. Schumann. "Die Grosse Nichte"  
Howard J. White.  
4. Leadall. Farabundo and Tambourin  
a. Chopin. Nocturne  
b. Popper. Gavotta  
Henry Bramsen.  
5. a. Bach. Prelude  
b. Godard. Canzonetta  
c. Rubinstein. The Bear  
d. Gounod. Valse  
Vulcan's Song-Pilemon (a Bacchus)  
e. Speaks. Shepherd  
See Thy Horse's Foaming Mane  
Mr. White.  
6. a. Von Kunitz. Scotch Lullaby  
b. Wieniawski. Polka  
Luigi von Kunitz. Strelanka  
7. a. Nerval. Nardisette  
b. Haydn. Finale

Dr. and Mrs. Pease received their  
guests in the large front reception  
room of the club house. Receiving  
with them were the latter's sisters,  
Mrs. A. C. McCallam and Mrs. War-  
rington K. L. Warwick, of Pittsburg.  
Others assisting the hostess were Miss  
McCallam, of Pittsburg; Mrs. Robert  
H. Day, Mrs. H. A. Croxton, Mrs.  
Harry L. McLain, Mrs. Charles Mc-  
Lain, Jr., Mrs. Per Lee Hunt, Miss  
Mary Helen Pease and Miss Skinner.  
The reception rooms were made beau-  
tiful with palms, ferns and masses of  
pink chrysanthemums.

The program was rendered in the  
ball room on the third floor. Here  
quantities of Southern snailx were  
feasted about the walls, over the  
windows and about the chandeliers.  
The guests sat in chairs facing the  
east end of the room. On either side  
of the space reserved for the musicians  
were immense clusters of yellow  
chrysanthemums and against the wall  
were masses of greenery. When the  
music was over the guests were served  
with refreshments in the reception  
and ball rooms.

A pleasant feature of the evening was  
the impromptu singing of Mr. White  
who later in the evening seated him-  
self at the piano and, responding to re-  
peated requests, sang a number of fa-  
miliar songs to the delight of all who  
lingered to hear him.

The out of town guests present, be-  
side those already mentioned, were  
from Canton. They were Mr. and  
Mrs. J. C. Welty, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac  
Barker, Mrs. George Barker, Dr. and  
Mrs. Portmann, Mr. and Mrs. Allee  
Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D.  
Ryder, Miss Christie Barker, Mrs.  
Newman, Miss Newman, Miss Jennie  
Chance, Dr. and Mrs. Harry March,  
Mr. and Mrs. Dannemiller, Mr. and  
Mrs. Austin Lynch, Miss Hallie Whit-  
ing, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Lynch, Mr.  
and Mrs. Percy L. McLain, Miss Flor-  
ence Allen, Mrs. Anna K. Ryder, Dr.  
John Weible and Messrs. John Scott  
and Jack Allen.

For every string quartet has been  
made for the purpose of making the  
club a social place. The club has been  
cured and is now a social place.  
The club is now a social place.

Low Rates California  
Excellent service, lowest rates. Cal.

# THE GIRL OPPOSITE

(Original.)

We were both staying at the same  
summer resort in the mountains, she at  
the hotel opposite mine.  
I never tired of looking at her and  
wondering about her. She was quaint,  
and when I have said that I have said  
all I can say by way of description, I  
fancied her an embryo actress or one  
ambitious to be an actress. Then I  
put her down as a would-be scribbler,  
one who would, if she could, write  
stories of the Ouida kind. Whatever  
I thought her, I never attributed to her  
anything commonplace.

Her room fronted mine. Before ap-  
pearing dressed for the afternoon and  
evening she would stand before her  
mirror combing her hair. And such  
hair! It was ravishing, its depth and  
length were only to be compared to a  
high catanet. On one occasion when  
she was walking from the window I  
saw that it swept the floor. Every  
afternoon at 3 I would take my posi-  
tion as not to be observed and watch  
through the slats for her to display  
her magnificent tresses.

One evening, returning from a walk  
in the mountains, I passed the Devil's  
well. A stream tumbled over a ledge,  
and beneath was a basin which small  
boys said had no bottom. It was the  
well. As I approached a woman came  
from beside it and through the dusk  
I recognized "the girl opposite." She  
was alone and a long way from the  
village.

"You are out late," I said, "for a  
woman. Aren't you afraid?"  
"The place fascinates me," she re-  
plied, with a gasp. "I was dreaming.  
Is it very late?"

"Eight o'clock, and the twilight is not  
so long as it was earlier in the sum-  
mer."

"You are a gentleman; I know you  
are. There is a freemasonry between  
ladies and gentlemen which circum-  
stances cannot do away with. I'm  
sure I can trust you to take me to the  
hotel."

"You may, certainly."  
She put her arm through mine, cling-  
ing to me as though frightened at the  
loneliness of the place. We walked  
between towering rocks and along the  
margin of the stream, which now boiled  
and bubbled and now resolved it-  
self into little lagoons. Coming to a  
bridge under which it flowed, she  
stopped and leaned on the rail, but not  
releasing her hold on my arm. The  
full moon shone through the narrow  
gorge, the beating crags standing out  
in bold silhouette on either side.

"Isn't it beautiful?" she said, turn-  
ing her face to mine.  
The moonlight softened her complex-  
ion. It lighted her eyes. Her lips were  
in close proximity to mine. What  
could I do? What did I do? I kissed  
them.

"What have you done?" she wailed.  
"I have trusted to your honor, and  
you have taken advantage of a poor  
girl in this lonely spot."  
"Forgive me," I said. "The tempta-  
tion was too much for me. I will not  
offend again."  
We walked on. Not for a moment  
did she cease to cling to me, leaning  
more and more upon me as we pro-  
ceeded. She seemed tired, for though  
I bore a great deal of the weight, I  
could not get her on except at a snail's  
pace. Every now and again, when  
we reached a spot where the stream  
would flow far below us, and the  
face of the rock shot up far above us,  
she would pause and, leaning on a  
guard rail, look out upon the moonlit  
scene, apparently forgetful of the hour  
or her distance from her hotel. And  
I, too, was forgetful. I forgot more  
than once that I was a gentleman  
with a lady under my protection, and  
a kiss was the result of each failure  
to remember.

Was it the wildness of the place or  
the girl that cast a spell over me? At  
any rate I was bewitched. It was near  
midnight when we reached her hotel  
and stood in a dark corner of the  
piazza, I holding her hand and pour-  
ing forth a torrent of words, every one  
glowing with love. Then after a rap-  
turous kiss she stole into the house,  
while I went across the road and up to  
my room.

I caught sight of my face in the mir-  
ror. My eyes were as wild as the en-  
vironments of the Devil's well. My heart  
was beating like a drum. I wondered  
if the girl was not a denizen of the  
spot so aptly named. Was not her stay  
at the hotel opposite a pretense, her  
real home at the bottom of the well?

As I looked at my excited image the  
spell fell away and I cursed myself  
for a fool. Undressing, I got into bed,  
leaving open the slither, and the moon  
shone through the window. I was  
again in the gorge. We were standing  
on the bridge. I was enthralled.

The next morning I fled. Before any  
of the guests had risen I was on a  
train steaming for the city. When I  
reached it I dragged myself into the  
crowded, dingy street and to the de-  
serted house where I lived. There I  
struggled till midnight to resist a  
temptation to go back to my enthral-  
ment.

In a week I was myself again.  
During the following autumn I was  
walking down one of the principal  
streets of a city when I noticed a  
crowd about a shop window. I paused  
and, craning my neck, looked over  
their heads. Above the entrance was  
a sign denoting that a marvelous hair  
restorer was sold within. A woman  
stood in the window with her back to  
the spectators combing her hair, which  
swept the floor. She turned and met  
the gaze of the crowd with a hardened  
stare. She was "the girl opposite."

I, too, turned and walked away.  
EVERETT L. GARDNER.

# NEW CANCER TREATMENT.

External Form of the Malady Yields  
to Radium.

According to Dr. Robert Abbe, sur-  
geon to St. Luke's hospital, New York  
city, the correct use of radium is cur-  
ative in all cases of superficial cancer,  
some patients remaining cured for  
three years. Often they come back  
with a slight recurrence, but a little  
repetition of the treatment immedi-  
ately cures them again. Radium alone,  
he says, will cure most cases of early  
epithelial cancer. The Roentgen rays  
will cure many cases, but not all.

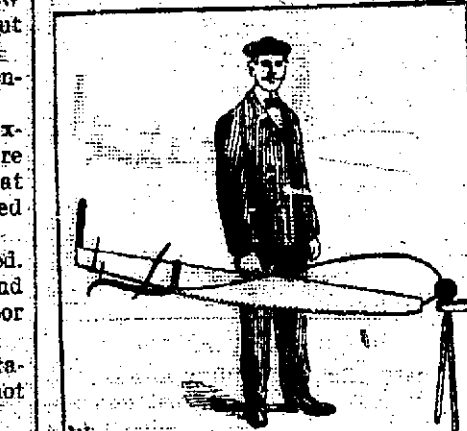
This good news to those who are af-  
flicted with the most dreaded of all  
diseases is announced by Dr. Abbe to  
the American Medical association after  
three years' use of radium. In his ex-  
periments he discarded all weak spec-  
imens of radium, using only the power-  
ful combinations, which he applied in  
a small cell covered by a thin layer of  
mica. In all the cures effected by Dr.  
Abbe he had careful microscopic cor-  
roboration of the lesions by Dr. Frim-  
cis C. Wood and others.

Of the thirty-five cases of lupus and  
epithelioma not one failed to show  
prompt healing action. Twenty, he  
says, have been cured, at least for the  
time, and with the probability that  
many are permanent, but with a slight  
point or two of recurrence in some,  
which has always yielded to a short  
secondary treatment. Many of the  
cases were, he says, distinctly malign-  
ant epitheliomas. They were variously  
placed on the head, face and should-  
ers. Some produced extreme deformity  
and offensive ulcers. Twelve cases  
involved the nose, four the ear, four  
the eyelid, five the cheek and four the  
chest and scalp.

On the whole, they represented slow  
growing epithelial cancers, existing  
from two to twenty years. Some had  
invaded and eroded cartilage of the  
ear and nose, which healed equally  
well. Others invaded and destroyed  
bone and yet in some instances yield-  
ed to the searching rays and healed  
over. Little difference was shown in  
susceptibility to the rays, whether the  
disease was recent or of many years'  
growth.

## Hand Sawing Machine.

A one man sawing machine which, it  
is said, will cut a cord of wood in forty  
minutes and does better work in  
operating the saw than where two men  
are required is a recent invention,  
says Popular Mechanics. The machine  
is operated by a double acting coil  
spring adjustable to suit either the  
weakest or the strongest man. The  
coil spring is ten feet in length and



ONE MAN CROSSCUT SAW.







## DEAD IN WRECK FORTY-SEVEN

Bodies Incinerated In the Fire That Followed the Collision.

NUMBER OF INJURED MAY DIE

Mistake of Some Employee Said to Have Caused the Disaster to Immigrant Train—Efforts Made to Fix the Responsibility for the Indiana Horror.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—Forty-seven persons lost their lives and 38 were injured in the collision at Woodville, Ind., between an immigrant train and a freight on the Baltimore and Ohio road. There were 165 passengers on the ill-fated train. The names of all of the dead will probably never be known, as 45 of the bodies were consumed in the flames that followed the collision or were so badly burned that identification will be out of the question. The disaster was caused by a blunder of some employee of the railroad company, but just whose blame it is has not been determined. The passenger train, which was loaded with Russian Jews, Servians and Poles, all of them recent arrivals in this country, and bound for Chicago, or places in the northwest, was the second section of a through train from Baltimore. The engineer of the freight train, No. 96, on instructions received at McCool, Ind., waited at a siding at Babcock, Ind., to allow the immigrant train to pass. One report is that the engineer of the freight train had not been informed that the passenger train was running in two sections; the other is that the first section of the passenger train carried no lights or signals of any kind indicating that a second section was close behind.

The freight train, in charge of Engineer Burke and Conductor Mosto, started eastward as soon as the first section of the immigrant train had passed the switch at Babcock. A light snow was falling which increased the darkness of the morning and as the freight train was rounding a sharp curve just west of Woodville, the second section of the immigrant train came in sight a short distance away, tearing toward Chicago at the rate of 40 miles an hour. The two trains came together.

With Unslackened Speed, and in the crash six passenger coaches and several freight cars were knocked into kindlingwood and together with the locomotives went rolling down the 10-foot embankment.

Fire broke out almost immediately in the wreckage and although a number of the injured were saved by the desperate efforts of the train crew and surviving passengers, the greater part of those who were pinned down in the debris were burned to death. The flames spread through the wreckage so rapidly that it was impossible to save a number of people who were but slightly hurt, but were held fast by timbers that weighted them down. These were burned in plain sight of the throng which stood around the scene of the disaster utterly unable to lend assistance in any way. The fire continued until all of the shattered cars were entirely consumed and of the 47 persons whose death followed the collision 45 were burned to ashes. Relief trains were at once sent out from South Chicago and from Valparaiso, Ind., with every available physician and every possible aid was given to the injured. A large number of the relatives of passengers on the ill-fated train were in Chicago awaiting the arrival, and when the report was received that many had been killed and injured in a wreck, the scenes around the Baltimore and Ohio station were harrowing.

Railway Official Shot.

St. Louis, Nov. 13.—While alone in a room at his home here, R. Penby, general auditor of the Texas and Pacific railroad system, and one of the best known railroad men in the southwest, shot himself with a revolver. The bullet shattered the jawbone, lacerated his tongue, and came out of his face. Whether the shooting was accidental or premeditated is not known. He is in a dazed condition and cannot talk. The doctor who was summoned said his condition was serious.

Nude Body of Dead Man.

Jackson, Tenn., Nov. 13.—The nude body of a dead man was found near Highland Park, this city. A new suit of clothes was found near him and no marks of violence are visible on the body save some scratches on his legs, which were probably caused by his coming in contact with a wire fence. From papers in his pockets it appears his name is Charles Isaacson, and that he was a horse buyer from Chicago. He was 50 years old.

Quarantine Convention.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 13.—The committee on organization of the Southern Immigration and Quarantine convention, decided to recommend to the convention the nomination of Governor D. C. Haywood of South Carolina for president and Dr. J. R. McMullen of Gadsden, Ala., for secretary-treasurer. The committee favors the holding of the next annual convention in Birmingham, Ala., the second Tuesday in November.

## VOTE TO STRIKE.

Result of Poll of the Erie Firemen. Engineers Get Increase.

New York, Nov. 13.—The poll of the locomotive firemen of the Erie railroad, which has been taken for the purpose of determining whether or not to resort to a strike in an endeavor to enforce their demands, according to Grand Master Hanahan of the firemen has resulted in an almost unanimous vote in favor of a strike, so far as returns have been received. "The poll of the entire road is not yet complete," said Mr. Hanahan, "but the result thus far shows the state of the men's minds. I shall do all I can for settlement before ordering a strike, but there is no doubt of the temper of the men."

Engineers Granted Advance.

New York, Nov. 13.—The scale of wages and the length of the work-day were the issues at various meetings of grievance committees representing the engineers and firemen of several of the railroads centering at New York. At a conference between President W. H. Truesdale, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and a committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, including Grand Chief Warren H. Stone, the engineers were granted a ten-hour day and increases in wages aggregating for the 900 engineers \$30,000 to \$35,000 a year.

For a Concrete Canal.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 13.—A plan for a concrete maritime highway across the isthmus of Panama to be used as a substitute for the ditch as at present projected, has been submitted to President Roosevelt by Colonel Alexander Hogeland, known throughout the United States as the "Father of the Curfew." The plan contemplates the building of a concrete highway with the bottom 30 feet above sea level and which will resemble a viaduct in passing over the low portions of the isthmus. The advantage claimed for it is that it will allow the rivers to be passed under it thereby obviating the dangers resulting from freshets, doing away with the necessity for impounding a vast quantity of water from the Chagres and other rivers in the artificial lake by the Gatun dam and finally avoiding the necessity for an immense annual expense for dredging.

Dumont's New Airship.

Paris, Nov. 13.—M. Santos Dumont made another series of experiments with his perfected aeroplane in the Bois de Boulogne. He made two flights of between five and six seconds, covering between 50 and 60 metres each time. Later, M. Santos Dumont met with better success, and was only prevented by the immense crowds which had surged on the field from accomplishing a successful flight. He skimmed along at a height of 15 feet, and at a speed of 30 miles per hour for a distance of 215 metres when fear that his whirling propeller would strike the cheering people, forced him to descend. The right wing of his machine was slightly damaged.

Thugs Terrorize Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 13.—Embodied by the apparent helplessness of the police and detective forces of the city, the highwaymen and burglars that have terrorized this city for the past ten days have apparently extended their operations into broad daylight, for at one of the most crowded spots in the heart of the city, Mrs. A. G. Boykin was assaulted and robbed by two men, who made their escape. In the meantime trade and business organizations are holding indignation meetings and drawing up petitions to the mayor and the police officials. The murder of Harry Smith in the East End by burglars has aroused that section.

Charges Against Mexicans.

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 13.—The cases of the alleged Mexican revolutionists under arrest here upon complaint of the Mexican government charging them with inciting a revolution, were taken up by United States Commissioner Howe on preliminary trial. A surprise was sprung by the counsel for the Mexican government when the charge of murder was made also. The court was notified that application for extradition had been made upon the murder charges. The accused are Antonio Villareal, the alleged head of the St. Louis, Mo., junta, and Lauro Aguirre and Ramon Cano, supposed to be associates of Villareal.

CUT TO THE QUICK.

E. J. Ohran, captain of the state fish commission steamer Oliver H. Perry, was drowned at Put-in-Bay.

Reese Wiggles, 53, who declared he was the smallest man in the world, died at a retreat near Wilkesbarre, Pa. He was 37 inches tall.

Rev. Solomon Lindsey, 83, one of the best known Methodist ministers in Ohio, died at the home of his daughter at Marysville, O.

A bomb was thrown at Mayor Reinbot at Moscow. Reinbot was not hurt. He quickly pulled a revolver and shot and killed the man who threw the bomb.

At Carlisle, Pa., Clarence Ilgenfritz, 20, shot his sweetheart, Mary Kutz, and committed suicide. Because they were first cousins Miss Kutz refused to marry him.

Fire at Mobile, Ala., destroyed the big sawmill plant of Hieronymus Brothers, sparks from which ignited the plant of the Mobile Hardware company, seven blocks away. Loss \$60,000.

## WARSHIPS SAIL FOR TANGIER

English and French to Engage in a Joint Demonstration.

WOULD OVERAWE THE SULTAN

Conditions in the Interior of Morocco Reported to be Serious—Foreigners Assailed and Appeals of Envoys Ignored—Agitation Among Tribesmen on the Increase.

Gibraltar, Nov. 13.—The British Atlantic fleet is to leave here for Tangier. In conjunction with a French fleet of warships it will engage in a demonstration in Moorish waters. The British warships were provisioned on very short notice.

During the last few months conditions in the interior of Morocco have constantly grown worse. Foreigners have been assaulted and outraged, towns have been raided, foreign vessels on the coast have been fired upon and while the diplomatic representatives of the powers concerned have protested to the sultan, their demands have been received with slight attention.

The agitation is reported to be on the increase and Spain has found it necessary to send a warship to the Moroccan coast to remove Spanish subjects. Insurgent tribesmen have been active in creating disorder among themselves and the forces of the sultan and those under Bu Hanara, the pretender to the throne, have come in conflict in recent months with victory first on one side and then on the other. The diplomats at Tangier have protested more than once to the Moroccan authorities against the lack of protection for foreigners, but no improvement has been forthcoming. France already has one or two cruisers in Moroccan waters.

The American mission to Fez under the American minister to Morocco, Mr. Gummere, is at the capital for the purpose among other things of obtaining satisfactory assurance for the safety of Americans in Morocco, as well as indemnity for outrages committed in Morocco upon persons under American protection.

SHAFTER DEAD.

Mayor General Passes Away After a Short Illness.

Bakersfield, Cal., Nov. 13.—Major General William Rufus Shafter, U. S. A., retired, who died Monday afternoon at the ranch of Captain W. H. McKitterick, his son-in-law, 20 miles south of this city, was 71 years old. While returning from the polls, last Tuesday, General Shafter contracted a severe chill, which augmented a slight indisposition and necessitated confinement to his bed. Intestinal obstruction was discovered, but it was determined that this was a secondary affliction brought on by an acute attack of pneumonia. Wednesday and Thursday no improvement was noticed and Friday afternoon Dr. I. W. Thorne of San Francisco was dispatched to the bedside of the general. Dr. Thorne arrived early Saturday morning. A slight rally was detected, and relatives and physicians were extremely hopeful, but the change was short lived, a sinking spell seizing the veteran. Through it all the veteran bore up bravely. Always cheerful and hopeful, his mind clear, and cognizant of his critical condition, the patient remained conscious until 9 o'clock Monday. The remains of General Shafter will be interred in the Post cemetery at San Francisco.

Undervaluation of Gems Alleged.

New York, Nov. 13.—An investigation just concluded by the treasury department of the examiner's division of the customhouse in this city on charges of undervaluation of precious stones has resulted in a report unfavorable to General W. Mendil, the official in charge, according to The Tribune. The investigation of this branch of the customs service was undertaken in September by special agents at the direction of Secretary Shaw, following complaints made to Washington regarding the methods employed in the valuation of gems received at this port.

Warehouses Blown Up.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 13.—The warehouses of the American Snuff company at Eddyville, Princeton, Fredonia, Ky., were wrecked by dynamite. At Eddyville citizens were awakened by the shock of the explosion, which shattered windows over a wide radius. Bloodhounds were secured and followed the trail of the wreckers 10 miles into Caldwell county. Several months ago trust warehouses in the southern part of Kentucky were dynamited and growers who sold tobacco to the trust received warning messages from the "night riders."

Dinner to Hearst.

New York, Nov. 13.—A complimentary dinner was given to William Randolph Hearst at Delmonico's by Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, W. S. Jackson, John S. Whalen, Julius Hauser and F. W. Skene, his associates on the Democratic and Independence League state tickets. Besides Mr. Hearst there was 26 other guests all of whom were either associated with him during his recent campaign for governor.

## GOMPERS

Urges the Union Workmen to Remain in Politics.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 13.—The feature of the opening session here of the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was the exhaustive annual report of President Samuel Gompers in which in a detailed manner he outlined the progress of the labor movement throughout the country, laying special stress on the advent of unionism into the political arena and recommending that this course be strictly adhered to. A strong plea was made for the employment of American labor on the Panama canal. The annual report of Secretary Frank Morrison was read, which showed the federation to be in not only splendid financial condition, but also stronger in membership than ever before. During the last year \$218,540 was expended, out of which \$52,619 was advanced to the International Typographical union in carrying on of that organization of a strike for an eight hour day. There is at the present time \$111,540 in the treasury of the federation.

Uncle Sam After Standard.

Washington, Nov. 13.—There is good reason to believe that the government has decided to institute proceedings against the Standard Oil company under the Sherman antitrust act, with a view of obtaining an order of the court dissolving the company as it now exists and restoring to each of the 75 or 80 constituent companies its proportionate share of the stock and also compelling the observance of the law in prohibiting them from entering into any contract agreement or understanding with each other with a view to maintaining prices on oil.

PEONAGE

Charged in Indictments Returned by Federal Grand Jury.

Mobile, Ala., Nov. 13.—The United States grand jury at Pensacola, Fla., after four days' session returned indictments against twelve persons, charging peonage in connection with cases which originated at the Jackson Lumber company's camps several months since. All of the alleged peonage cases originated when the company imported from New York a large number of foreigners to work in its lumber camps at a time when labor was scarce.

Fatal Duel.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 13.—A shooting affair occurred at Kitterick, Johnson county, in which Herschel Tarbuton, the largest planter in the county, was probably fatally wounded by a man named Tyre, a prominent lumber man, with whom he had a dispute about a timber line. Tarbuton while riding along the road was shot by Tyre, receiving a terrible wound in the face, but drew a revolver and shot Tyre in the abdomen, death ensuing a few hours later.

Disputed Indian Territory Land.

Washington, Nov. 13.—In the supreme court of the United States Solicitor General Hoyt filed a motion on behalf of the government to dismiss the case of the state of Kansas versus the United States for possession of the Indian territory land claimed to have been granted to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, estimated to be worth upwards of \$10,000,000. The motion was based on the contention that the state of Kansas has no substantial interest in the case.

Switchmen Accept Offer.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 13.—Announcement was made that the switchmen had agreed to accept the advance of four cents per hour as offered last week in Chicago by the railroad officials and it is asserted there will be no strike.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.—Cattle: Common to prime steers, \$4.00@7.30; cows, \$2.65@4.75; heifers, \$2.60@5.00; bulls, \$2.40@4.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.40@5.00. Sheep and lambs—Sheep, \$2.25@3.75; lambs, \$2.50@7.50; yearlings, \$3.50@5.00. Calves—\$3.00@8.00. Hogs—Choice to prime heavy, \$6.35@6.45; medium to good heavy, \$6.20@6.30; butcher weights, \$5.35@6.45; good to choice mixed, \$5.10@5.25; packing, \$4.85@5.10. Pigs, \$5.25@6.25. Wheat—No. 2 red, 73½¢. Corn—No. 2, 41½¢. Oats—No. 2, 33½¢.

EAST BUFFALO.—Cattle: Good to choice export cattle, \$5.35@6.00; shipping steers, \$4.80@5.25; butchers' cattle, \$4.30@5.25; heifers, \$4.00@5.25; calves, \$3.50@5.25. Hogs—Pigs and heavy, \$5.12@5.80; mediums and Yorkers, \$5.50@6.55.

PITTSBURG.—Cattle: Choice, \$5.75@6.00; prime, \$5.40@5.70; tidy butchers, \$4.00@5.00; heifers, \$2.50@4.30; cows, \$2.50@4.00. Sheep and lambs—Prime wethers, \$5.50@5.65; good mixed, \$5.25@5.40; lambs, \$5.00@7.25. Veal Calves—\$5.00@5.25. Hogs—Heavy hogs, \$5.35; mediums, Yorkers and pigs, \$5.45@6.00.

CLEVELAND.—Cattle: Prime dry-fed cattle, \$5.25@5.50; choice heifers, \$3.00@4.00; fat cows, \$3.50@3.75; bulls, \$2.75@3.25; milkers and springers, \$1.00@4.40. Sheep and lambs—Choice lambs, \$6.75@7.00; wethers, \$1.50@5.00; mixed, \$5.00@5.25; ewes, \$4.75@5.00. Pigs—\$5.00@5.50. Hogs—Pigs and heavy, \$5.40; mediums, \$5.80; roughs and stags, \$4.25@4.50.

CINCINNATI.—Wheat: No. 2 red, 76½¢. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 48¢@49¢. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 35¢@36½¢. Rye—No. 2, 67¢. Barley—\$9.00@9.25. Bacon—\$17.75. Bulk meats—\$9.12½. Hides—\$25.00. Cattle—\$2.00@2.25. Sheep—\$2.25@2.50. Pigs—\$5.75@6.00.

NEW YORK.—Cattle: Steers, \$3.75@6.05; oxen and stags, \$4.00@4.75; bulls, \$2.50@4.15; cows, \$1.10@2.25. Sheep and lambs—Sheep, \$2.00@5.50. Lambs, \$5.00@7.00. Veal Calves, \$4.50@5.00. Hogs—State and Pennsylvania, \$5.70@6.80; pigs, \$5.85.

TOLEDO.—Wheat, 76¢; corn, 48½¢; oats, 36½¢; rye, 68½¢; cloverseed, \$3.33. Oil—North Lima, 90¢; South Lima and Indiana, 85¢.

## SPELLING BY SOUND

Wisconsin Man's Simple System on Phonetic Principle.

USED IN FAMILY CORRESPONDENCE

Alphabet With Forty-three Letters Is Formulated, Which Will Spell All Words Just as They Sound—Author Contends New Way Will Make Learning English Easy.

With the telephonic code as a basis, Philip B. Lehmann, a former school teacher of Lacrosse, Wis., at last has perfected a new form of phonetic spelling, on which he has been working for the last fifteen years, says a Lacrosse special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune. He proposes to bring it to the attention of President Roosevelt and Andrew Carnegie.

John J. Esch, representative in congress from the Seventh Wisconsin district, will present the Lehmann form of spelling to President Roosevelt when he goes to Washington. He also will endeavor to call the attention of congress to it.

In the new form of spelling there are no silent letters except in homophonic words and the letter "h." There are no alphabetical equivalents, excepting "g" for "j" and "v" for "f," each at the end of words, and "x" for "ks" and "gs" and "k" for "c."

An increase is made in the present alphabet from twenty-six characters to forty-three. Of these thirty-eight are letters and five are combinations. "Th," "sh," "ch," "wh" and "ng" constitute the oral elements of the new language when written.

Lehmann conceived his idea while working as an operator on a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. The author contends that the entire English language can be learned after a short course of study under his system. The mere hearing of a word pronounced will serve to have it written correctly, as the spoken and written word are alike. The inventor says that by his system he can write various commonly used languages, though he cannot speak a word of any excepting English.

Lehmann brands the Carnegie spelling board as a detriment to spelling reform. Its results, he says, show absolutely no improvement or general benefits. He believes that Carnegie is spending thousands foolishly in having a list of 800 phonetic words compiled. He bases this belief on the fact that it is impossible to form or express forty-three sounds with an alphabet of only twenty-six letters.

The new alphabet contains six sounds of "a," two of "e," two of "i," three of "o," four of "u." When a letter has a different sound a curl or twist denotes the variations in pronunciation.

The general rules for spelling, with a list of 600 words under the reform system, have been issued in pamphlet form by the author. "Write the sound as you hear it," say the rules.

To illustrate the new system the following examples are given:

Cape, car.  
Ice, ic.  
Lone, lon.  
Clay, kla.

In the word care a caret is placed over the "a" to denote the sound.

Lehmann has written more than 10,000 words with his new system. He uses it in family correspondence.

Lehmann has placed his system before Andrew Carnegie by letter. He expects an answer shortly.

The Thanksgiving Salad.

For a refreshing salad on Thanksgiving day, get some small grape fruit and cut them into halves, scoop out the pulp without breaking it and, scrape the shells clean; save all the juice by itself, says Harper's Bazar. Make a French dressing with two tablespoons of oil, half a teaspoonful of vinegar, with a little salt and add the grapefruit juice; beat well together and turn over the fruit. Heap the shells lightly and serve each one on a white leaf of lettuce, if that is obtainable; if not, then merely put them on individual plates as they are.

A candied or maraschino cherry can top each shell or half an English walnut, and banana cut in even pieces may be mixed with the fruit, or if one prefers having grape fruit as a first course to the dinner instead of oysters, the salad may be made of large oranges, preparing them in the same way.

Her Home Like a Camp in Woods.

On even the coldest days in the coming winter Mrs. William S. Cowles, sister of President Roosevelt, need exercise her imagination only a little to be here herself back in her camp in the Adirondacks on a July day, says the New York Press. She is decorating her sitting room so that it will be as nearly as possible a representation of a forest nook. It will have a dado of birch, bark and pipes, guns, hunting knives, alpenstocks and wooden drinking cups on the walls will heighten the effect. Bearskins will be the rugs, and the furnishings will be of rustic wood, innocent of paint. With balsam-pil-lows giving an aromatic odor, and a few growing plants in the windows, one could imagine the room to be in the heart of the mountains instead of in a steam heated, electrically lighted house.

Foreign Schools in China.

The board of education in Peking, says the Shanghai Times, has issued new regulations by which when a school is established by a foreigner in the interior of China it will not be allowed to be registered, and there will also be no encouragement given the school.

## GREATER ZION COLONY.

City With Free Homes for Poor Proposed by New Overseer.

Wilbur Glenn Voliva, successor to John Alexander Dowie as head of the Christian Catholic church, opened his heart to a company of his followers in Kenosha, Ill., the other morning and told of his plans for the erection of a new Zion, which he would make the greatest religious colony in the world. The plan of Voliva is to bring together again the scattered forces of Zion City. In speaking in Kenosha, Voliva started to talk on "The Kingdom of God," and then he outlined his plans, says the Chicago Tribune.

At the climax of his address he qualified his faith so far as to threaten that if his religious plans should prove impracticable he would become an infidel and "smash orthodox churches."

"I am not as yet ready to give my policies to the world in a written statement," he said, "but in a few weeks I will issue a statement which will make their heads swim at Zion City. These policies of mine shall be as different from those of John Alexander Dowie as day is from night."

"The first command that shall be observed in the new city is absolute freedom from debt. Neither Zion nor a man in Zion shall owe a cent. It is my plan to establish colonies, I know, not where at this time, in which the homeless and friendless of the world shall be cared for. I shall have a tract of thousands of acres of land, to which I will be able to invite the homeless of the world and ask them to take twenty acre tracts and to earn an honest living. To their question as to the rent for the land there will be but one reply: 'This is God's land and for God's people!'

"It will be my plan to build factories for the workmen and go down and work with them. I shall absolutely do away with the aristocratic circle that has grown up in Zion, and henceforth the work shall be for the downtrodden and the poor, and all shall be of equal standing."

Voliva made a drastic attack on the orthodox churches and declared: "We have no use for your churches, not one iota, and if the churches of the day represent the modern religion I will take the platform as an infidel and smash them."

HOME NOT FOR CHILD.

Woman Tells Mothers Everything Is Made Up For Growns.

"The average home is not the place for children."

Three hundred mothers, who had left their darlings with protesting aunts and grandmothers or in the intelligent care of the maid of all work to attend the fourth annual meeting of the Ohio Congress of Mothers while in session at Elyria, O., straightened up at this startling assertion made by Mrs. W. E. Brooks of Elyria, says a special dispatch to the New York World.

"Everything is made for the grown ups and nothing for the children," went on Mrs. Brooks relentlessly. "The furniture has hard, sharp corners just at the right height to hurt tender little folks' heads. Gaping second story windows are just so many death traps, and gasoline stoves, open fireplaces, tubs of scalding water and doors opening on to steep basement stairs are constantly proving to be torture places for the tiny members of the family."

"When the cold weather comes, anxious mothers swathe their little girls' necks in mufflers and furs till they can't look sideways, tie their heads in frilled bonnets until only their eyes and noses are visible and leave their poor little neatly stockinged legs from the balletlike little skirts to the soles of their dainty shoes exposed to the wet and cold."

"Mothers, why invariably wrap up the wrong end?"

A New Kind of Rabbit.

A new kind of rabbit has been discovered in Kansas by L. L. Dyche, professor of zoology in the University of Kansas. It is the "prairie dog" rabbit, says the Kansas City Star. It was found by Professor Dyche in Trego county, in the western part of the state. At first glance it appears to be a common "cottontail," but on comparison differs in several respects. All of the rabbits from the western part of the state show a marked difference from those of their kind that live in the more densely wooded part of the state. They are considerably lighter in color than those of the same species that live in eastern Kansas. This lighter marking is the result of living in a country where the principal vegetation is the tawney, hued buffalo grass.

Danish Instructors For Chinese Army.

It is stated, according to the Shanghai Mercury, that in addition to the Norwegian military instructors which China has recently engaged for the artillery branch of its army, through the investigating commissioners, she now proposes to engage some Danish officers as well, especially in view of the good work done by the latter in Siam.

Tribute to Peary.

Some men write their names in fame. And some are soldiers bold. But R. E. Peary goes for his Where it is bitter cold. Some men strive with might and main For battles of today. But R. E. Peary strives for that Which shall endure alway.

A man is as a man is made, And some achieve enough. For their content with getting wealth, But Peary's sterner stuff.

For him a great and lasting name To him to gain than gold. Is more than comfort, folk and friend And worth the bitter cold.

Here's to you, Peary! Though the ice May keep you from your goal, For ice nor cold nor death can beat Your unconquerable soul. —St. Louis Post-Dispatch

## BIG FAIR FOR SEATTLE

Features of International Exposition to Be Held in 1909.

MUCH SPACE FOR THE NORTHLAND

Resources of Alaska Will Be Exploited, but the United States Proper and the Orient Are Not to Be Neglected. Most of the Buildings Will Be Erected For All Time.

Another world's fair is due in a little less than three years, a western world's fair this time, yet one which will include in its attractions the pride of the southern seas and the wealth of the golden north. It is to be called the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition and is already in course of preparation at Seattle, Wash.

The most notable achievement to date of the management of the new fair was the raising in one day of \$650,000 to finance the enterprise. This was an accomplishment never before equaled by any city, and if it is to be taken as a criterion of what is to follow the fair of 1909 is certain of success.

It was Seattle spirit, nationally famous, that made possible the raising of this flood of gold. And the same Seattle spirit will back the project during the next three years. The fair was conceived before the gates of the Portland exposition had swung to for the last time. The idea took, and in May a corporation was formed. During the summer the people talked it up, and it became the consensus of opinion that \$500,000 would be necessary if an exhibition worthy the fame of Seattle and the northwest was to result. It seemed a lot of money, but the people weren't scared at all.

Will H. Parry, chairman of the ways and means committee, had charge of the raising of the funds, and he proclaimed "Everybody helps" the slogan. It took. It was emblazoned on the dead walls, placarded on street cars and automobiles and posted in shop windows. And on Oct. 8, everybody helped. The soliciting committee visited the high and low, and everybody gave his mite or his much. And when the work closed with the end of the business day the treasury had \$650,000 in checks and gold, a quarter more than was asked for.

When the legislature of the state of Washington, a commonwealth having a population of less than 1,000,000, meets this winter the legislators will be asked to vote \$1,000,000 for the coming fair. And there is every prospect that this sum will be granted. The national government will be asked to contribute \$1,000,000, and the individual exhibitors and foreign nations will swell the grand total to \$10,000,000.

The fair is going to tell the people who come to it, first of all, something about Alaska that few people know. Did you, for instance, know that within the arctic circle can be grown grasses and vegetables and the hardy grains? Did you know that sheep and Klondike rush \$180,000,000 a year to gold has come to Seattle, from the northland; that the whaling industry has been worth \$100,000,000; Alaska was the biggest bargain Uncle Sam ever bought, a bigger bargain even than the Louisiana territory, Alaska cost \$7,200,000. Its imports and exports are annually more than three times the purchase price.

There will be an Alaska building at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition and probably another building to house the displays from the neighboring territory, Yukon. Gold was